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Japan

Miyazawa Urges Moderation To Curb Rise in Yen

OW2805114793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday [28 May] the yen's rise will be short-lived and stressed the need to moderate the speculative-led wild movements.

To stem the yen's rise, "we must execute without delay the economic stimulus package" launched in April, he told the House of Councillors Budget Committee.

The U.S. dollar plunged 0.67 yen in Tokyo to close at a record low 107.38 yen, falling below the 108 yen level again despite reported concerted intervention by Japan and the United States. In overseas markets following Tokyo deals, the dollar sank further, hitting lows at the 106 yen level.

Speaking separately, Yoshiro Mori, minister of international trade and industry, expressed concern over the yen's advance.

"Exports of industries such as automobile and electrical machinery cannot avoid a serious impact, with (international) price competitiveness declining," Mori told the committee.

Labor Minister Masakuni Murakami pointed to adverse effects on the employment side due to the yen's rise.

Osamu Isomura, lower house member of the Democratic Reform Party, asked Miyazawa on the possibility of raising the consumption tax rate, currently at 3 percent, to make up for a revenue shortage due to the powerful yen. Miyazawa responded by saying he favors "economic management" to lift the economy as a measure to cover a tax revenue shortfall rather than raising the consumption tax. He said effects of such management could lead to an increase "in tax revenue by 2 trillion to 3 trillion yen." But he tempered his statement saying it could also lead to a decrease in the same amount.

Tokyo, U.S. Agree To Support Dollar

OW2905093893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 29 May 93

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Alarmed by a possible "dollar crisis," Japanese and U.S. monetary authorities have agreed to make all-out efforts to intervene in the currency markets to halt the dollar's tumble, an international monetary source said Saturday [29 May].

The two sides will engineer concerted actions to sell yen for the dollar to put the free-falling U.S. currency back on a firm footing, the source said. Saying the planned dollar purchases could be "in substantial amounts," the source said the new Japan-U.S. alliance will "bring about a definite change of the tide within several days."

The agreement came as the dollar is now showing signs of weakening not only against the yen but also against major European currencies, notably the German mark. [passage omitted]

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the U.S. Government now apparently thinks a further downslide of the dollar will do more harm than good to the national economy at a time when the economy's recovery is shaky.

A U.S. Government report released Friday revised first-quarter growth of gross domestic product to 0.9 percent from an originally reported 1.8 percent, a disappointing result which encouraged additional dollar-selling waves. A cheaper dollar means more expensive foreign goods, which in turn potentially fuels inflationary pressure and reduces the room for the Fed [Federal Reserve Bank] to cut interest rates to bolster the economy.

The source also said the two countries reached a rough agreement on joint actions in bilateral financial talks held Tuesday in Washington. Subsequent negotiations via telephone have settled the matter, he said.

Miyazawa Criticizes Moves in U.S. Toward 'Managed Trade'

OW3105134393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1325 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday [31 May] lashed out at emerging moves in the United States toward managed trade.

"How can it (managed trade) be possible within the system of market economy? It is neither possible nor adequate," Miyazawa said.

Miyazawa, speaking on a television talk show videotaped on Monday [31 May], said he believes that U.S. President Bill Clinton understands managed trade is inadequate.

Referring to "results-oriented" trade policies as called for by such U.S. trade officials as U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown, Miyazawa said, "in short, they do not fully understand (issues of trade) because they have just assumed their posts."

The prime minister, however, quickly withdrew the remarks as "they may sound rude."

Tokyo-U.S. Chip Talks Not To Focus on Foreign Share

OW3105131793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—The target share of foreign chips in the Japanese market is unlikely to be the focus of private-sector chip talks that start Friday [4

June] in Tokyo between Japanese and U.S. semiconductor industries, a Japanese industry leader said Monday.

Nobuo Kanoi, chairman of the Users Committee of Foreign Semiconductors under the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, told reporters the U.S. side understands Japan's stance of not setting concrete targets for market share of foreign chips.

Kanoi said Japan opposes setting such targets due to the changing economic climate and foreign exchange rates, and that such a strategy would eventually lead to managed trade.

In the fourth quarter of 1992, under strong pressure from the U.S., the share of foreign chips in the Japanese market increased to 20 percent.

The share level, however, has not always been maintained, "as it (is) affected by seasonal and foreign exchange factors," he said.

The forthcoming private-sector chip talks will be devoted to discussions of "more constructive issues" rather than setting new targets, Kanoi said.

He said expanding design-in projects into the telecommunications and automobile fields will be one topic of discussion.

Design-in projects allow U.S. semiconductor manufacturers to work with Japanese users from the stages of development and design to reflect users' needs.

Meanwhile, Kanoi who is also vice president of Sony Corp., said the committee decided to name Hidehiko Yoshida, vice president of Toshiba Corp., as new chairman of the Users Committee effective on June 20.

Farm Ministry Responds to U.S. Officials on Apple Ban

OW0106035293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—Japan's farm ministry said Tuesday [1 June] it will tell the United States it needs evidence that U.S. apples do not carry moths or viruses before deciding whether to lift its ban on their import.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will say so in reply to a letter from U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy and Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, who demanded that import restrictions on U.S. apples be lifted.

The reply by Masayuki Takahashi, director general of the ministry's agricultural production bureau, is being sent to the U.S. through the Foreign Ministry, officials said.

The Japanese letter says the U.S. has failed to send technical data requested earlier by Japan on pest and virus problems about its apples, the officials said.

It also rejects a U.S. proposal for on-site inspections by Japanese of American apples.

Tokyo To Reject Foreign Calls for 'Pump Priming'

OW0106023893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—Japan's chief economic planner said Tuesday [1 June] that Japan will reject possible calls from other industrial nations for further efforts to stimulate the domestic economy.

Hajime Funada, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), told a press conference after a cabinet meeting that the steps the government has taken so far will "produce sizable effects" on the economy.

"We will seek understanding from other nations by arguing that the squeezed fiscal conditions do not allow us to take additional stimulative measures," he said.

To pull the economy from its worst recession in two decades, the government has implemented trillions of yen worth of pump-priming measures, while the Bank of Japan (BOJ) cut the benchmark interest rate to a historic low of 2.5 percent per annum in a series of actions.

With its trade surplus at record high levels, however, Japan is expected to be pressured to do more to bolster the economy and absorb more imports at a ministerial meeting of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Wednesday [3 June] and Thursday.

Reportage on Visit of Chinese Foreign Minister

Meets With Counterpart

OW2905072493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Foreign Ministers Kabun Muto of Japan and Qian Qichen of China opened talks Saturday [29 May] in Tokyo to discuss a variety of topics covering security in East Asia, the Korean peninsula, and Cambodia's general elections, Japanese officials said.

Muto will propose establishing a bilateral framework to discuss East Asia's security and ask for China's help in persuading North Korea to rescind its decision to pull out of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT], the officials said. The two men will also talk about joint efforts to help stabilize Cambodia after the just-ended general elections, the officials said.

Qian, also a vice premier, flew into Tokyo from Seoul earlier in the day. The Chinese foreign minister is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Tuesday before returning home later in the day.

In Seoul, he held two rounds of talks with South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu during a four-day stay to discuss North Korea's decision to pull out of the NPT. Pyongyang's withdrawal from the pact will take effect June 12, unless otherwise rescinded.

Agrees to Security Talks

OW2905113393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen agreed Saturday [29 May] to set up a bilateral framework for dialogue on regional security issues, Foreign Ministry officials said. Officials said Qian, who arrived earlier in the day on a four-day official visit, agreed with Muto's proposal in about three hours of talks at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Guesthouse.

Muto was quoted as saying the talks would cover the issue of security in a broad sense, adding that they are aimed at increasing mutual understanding and enhancing regional stability. Qian said he agreed with the idea, but added that China considers it premature to begin setting up regionwide structures for security dialogue. Foreign Ministry sources said the first such talks could be held as early as July.

Japan expects the talks to deal with North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development program and the process of developing a regionwide dialogue on security. Informed sources said the talks could also provide an opportunity for an exchange of views on the two countries' respective defense programs.

Japan is concerned about China's double-digit increases in military expenditures every year since 1989, as well as its recent military modernization and expansion. Tokyo is expected to ask Beijing to be more open about its military buildup by releasing relevant data. China's defense budget for fiscal 1993 posted a 14.9 percent increase from the preceding year.

The sources said the proposed talks would be attended by senior officials from the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency, possibly including uniformed personnel of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

Views Regional Security With Muto

OW2905141693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on Saturday [29 May] praised Japan's peacekeeping role in Cambodia, but urged the country not to neglect Asian concerns about its history of militaristic expansion, Foreign Ministry officials said. Qian, who arrived earlier in the day for a four-day official visit, also agreed in three hours of talks with Japanese counterpart Kabun Muto to Muto's proposal for a Sino-Japanese dialogue on security issues.

Officials said it was the first time for a leading Chinese Government figure to welcome Japan's fledgling peacekeeping role abroad. Beijing has been traditionally cautious about any moves by Japan that may lead to a revival of militarism and expansionism.

Qian said China "understands" Japan's wish to play a larger political role in the region and in the world, but desires to see it adhere to a peaceful course into the future.

"China considers Japan's peacekeeping activities in Cambodia to have been a positive thing," he was quoted as saying. But Qian added that "in some quarters in Asia there remains apprehension about Japan's overseas military deployment."

Muto replied that Japan's dispatch of over 600 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel for the U.N. peacekeeping operation in Cambodia does not amount to "overseas military deployment," but merely "cooperation for peace." He pledged to continue close consultations with China and other Asian countries on Japan's peacekeeping moves.

Officials said Qian, who is also a deputy premier, agreed to Muto's proposal to begin a bilateral dialogue on regional security issues in the post-cold war era as a means of boosting mutual confidence and enhancing stability in the region. But the Chinese foreign minister did not immediately agree to Muto's idea of a new bilateral forum for such a dialogue, they said.

While agreeing on the importance of discussing security issues, Qian said perhaps existing bilateral forums could be utilized rather than setting up a new venue for the purpose. Muto said the proposed talks would include senior officials of the two countries' Foreign Ministries, and possibly defense officials.

Qian was quoted as saying China considers it premature to start building new structures for a broader regional dialogue on security. He said bilateral security dialogues should begin first.

On the issue of North Korea's suspected program to develop nuclear weapons, officials said Muto and Qian agreed on the need for continued efforts to persuade Pyongyang to reverse its decision to withdraw from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The decision, effective on June 12, was announced after an ultimatum by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling on North Korea to open two suspected nuclear faciliites for inspection.

Officials said the two foreign ministers shared a hope that progress on the nuclear issue will be achieved in upcoming high-level talks between Washington and Pyongyang so that expected moves in the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions can be staved off. China remains opposed to any economic sanctions against North Korea. Earlier this month, it prevented the Security Council from inserting a threat of sanctions against North Korea into a resolution calling on Pyongyang to "reconsider" its decision to pull out of the NPT.

Officials said Muto called on China to cooperate further in international efforts to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as missiles and missile technology. Qian also reiterated China's insistence that any international controls on weapons and weapons exports must be "rational, comprehensive, and balanced" before it will agree to them. He vowed that China, as a member of the NPT, will not transfer nuclear weapons technology to nonnuclear countries.

Officials said the Chinese foreign minister turned down Muto's request that China halt nuclear weapons tests, saying such tests are kept to a minimum and are less frequent than those of other nuclear powers.

On the issue of Cambodia, the two ministers agreed on the need for national reconciliation there, including the Khmer Rouge faction, in the wake of this week's successful conclusion of elections.

Implicitly referring to Japan's aspirations to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, Qian said reforms should be instituted to the extent that they do not hinder its effective functioning.

Officials said Muto urged China to take resolute action to put a halt to the recurrent firing upon Japanese ships by suspected Chinese vessels in the East China Sea. Qian, who said Chinese fishing and cargo ships have also been fired upon, pledged tht Chinese maritime authorities will take strengthened measures. He agreed to a Japanese call for bilateral talks on the issue and promised to consider Muto's proposal that they be held as early as next month,

Officials said Muto agreed to Qian's call for an early consultation on the problem of disposal of Japanese chemical weapons on the northeastern part of China, which Beijing says the Japanese Army left behind at the end of World War II.

Meets Kaifu, Says Li Peng 'Recovering'

OW3105051793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Chinese Premier Li Peng is recovering his health following medical treatment, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen reportedly said Monday [31 May].

In a meeting in Tokyo with Japan's former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Qian said he had met Li just before leaving Beijing on his current trip to South Korea and Japan and that doctors had ordered Li to rest, according to Japanese officials.

"He is getting better," Qian was quoted as saying.

The Hong Kong monthly magazine CHENG MING said in its June edition released Sunday that Li, who has not been seen in public for more than a month, is resting after surgery for liver cancer.

The magazine quoted China's President and Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin as telling a meeting of the party's Political Bureau on May 13 that Li was suffering from the early stages of liver cancer.

In the meeting with Kaifu, Qian also asked for Japan's technical cooperation on environmental issues, the officials said.

Kaifu told Qian he will take part in a symposium on the environment in Beijing in autumn.

Views Shooting Incidents With Gotoda

OW3105065393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Justice Minister Masaharu Gotoda on Monday [31 May] asked Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to guarantee safety for Japanese fishing boats in the East China Sea, Japanese officials said.

Gotoda called for the measures, noting an increasing number of Japanese vessels being fired at or captured, the officials said.

"There are anxiety and complaints among Japanese fishermen," Gotoda was quoted as saying.

Qian told Gotoda he and Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto had agreed to establish a bilateral consultative body to deal with the problem.

"Navigation and fishing in the sea must be guaranteed," Qian said.

Qian also urged cooperation between law enforcement authorities of the two countries to prevent Chinese from illegally entering Japan.

Qian, also a vice premier, arrived in Tokyo on Saturday on a four-day official visit to Japan.

Says PRC Experiencing 'Bubble' Economy

OW3105101493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—China is experiencing inflated stock and land prices and other symptoms similar to Japan's "bubble" economy of the late 1980s, visiting Foreign Minister Qian Qichen acknowledged Monday [31 May].

Qian made the remarks in a meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at his Tokyo office, Takeshita aides said.

In response to a request from Qian for Japanese businesses to boost investment in China, Takeshita replied that Tokyo is anxious that both countries strengthen ties from the standpoint of cooperation, the aides said.

Qian, also a vice premier, arrived in Tokyo on Saturday on an official visit.

Discusses Li Peng, DPRK NPT Issue

OW3105140893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1342 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—North Korea must be persuaded to rescind its decision to pull out of the nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) through international cooperation and dialogue, not by pressure Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stressed Monday [31 May].

"We have always advocated solving the issue through dialogue," Qian said at a Tokyo news conference. "China more than before hopes that (North Korea's) dialogue with the U.S. will yield some progress, this could be very helpful for a resolution of the problem."

Qian, who flew to Tokyo on Saturday for a four-day official visit, said United Nations Security Council sanctions against North Korea are not appropriate.

Earlier this month, China, one of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members with veto power, prevented the Council from inserting a threat of sanctions into a resolution on North Korea.

Washington and Pyongyang are scheduled to hold high-level talks on North Korea's nuclear program on June 2 in New York.

When asked about Sino-U.S. relations, Qian criticized U.S. President Bill Clinton for attaching human rights conditions when giving the green light to renewing China's most favored nation (MFN) status.

"Trade and human rights are totally unrelated issues. We can't accept that such different issues are dealt with together," he said.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry statement on Saturday warned that Sino-U.S. relations could be seriously impaired if the U.S. goes ahead with its plan to add conditions on its MFN status to China.

When asked about Prime Minister Li Peng, who has been sick for more than a month, Qian said he visited the premier at the hospital before leaving May 26 on his official state visits to South Korea and Japan.

He said the premier has a bad cold and is recovering. Li has been advised by his doctors to rest, Qian said.

On his meeting Saturday with his Japanese counterpart, Kabun Muto, Qian said they agreed to open bilateral dialogue on Asia-Pacific security issues.

Such issues should be discussed through working-level dialogue between Chinese and Japanese senior Foreign Ministry officials, he said, adding, "military officials of both sides can participate as well."

While acknowledging the necessity of bilateral and multilateral security talks in Asia, Qian said that he does not think that the time is ripe to set up a new "fixed framework."

He said Japan as a highly industrialized country can contribute to China's opening and reform policy through closer economic cooperation.

Referring to warnings about China's military modernization and double-digit defense spending growth, Qian stressed that China has no expansionist motives and instead focuses its attention on its economic development.

On the issue of Cambodia he said China condemns any acts of violence by any of the four rival factions and hopes that a government of national reconciliation under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk will bring peace to the country.

Qian said the international community should not participate too much in the process.

Qian is to meet with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Tuesday.

Reportage on Cambodia Peacekeeping Operation

Miyazawa Praises Peacekeepers

OW2805120393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday [28 May] hailed Cambodia's national election which ended with an almost 90 percent turnout and said Japanese peacekeeping missions in the country were a success.

Miyazawa told reporters that the enthusiasm of the Cambodian people for reconstructing their war-ravaged country bore fruit in the U.N.-organized six-day election which concluded peacefully Friday. He also said Japan can be proud of its contribution to the U.N.-initiated Cambodian peacekeeping operation based on the spirit of Japan's peace-oriented postwar Constitution.

In Cambodia's first democratic multiparty election since 1972, roughly nine out of every 10 registered voters cast their ballots during the six days of polling to pave the way for the establishment of a new constitution and a new government. There were no major disruptive activities reported during the ection period even though the Khmer Rouge, one of four factions which signed the 1991 peace accord, had threatened to sabotage the election.

Japan dispatched a 600-member Self-Defense Forces engineering contingent to Cambodia last October to join the U.N. mission in the first posting of military personnel abroad since the end of World War II. It also sent a contingent of 75 civilian police officers.

Hails Cambodian Elections

OW2905053893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Saturday [29 May] hailed the large turnout for Cambodia's general election that ended Friday and urged the rival factions to respect the outcome.

"The fact that the elections have been implemented with the zealous participation of the Cambodians with an overwhelming turnout of around 90 percent demonstrates their ardent wish for peace and democracy," Miyazawa said in a written comment.

"The real victors of the elections are Cambodians themselves."

The prime minister also congratulated the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and its chief Yasushi Akashi for ensuring the poll's success.

"Japan highly values the dedicated efforts made day and night by Mr. Akashi and all the personnel of UNTAC who made this possible," he said.

On Japan's participation in UNTAC, Miyazawa said, "the activities to cooperate in the peaceful nation-building of Cambodia are the touchstone for Japan's international contributions."

Miyazawa also sent a personal message to Akashi on Saturday commending his efforts, government officials said.

Urges Khmer Rouge Role

OW3105062393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa urged the Phnom Penh government and Cambodia's two noncommunist factions Monday [31 May] to allow the Khmer Rouge to take part in "nation-building" to start after the general election results become clear.

Miyazawa made the request at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee in answer to questions from Junzo Iwasaki of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The prime minister said the Phnom Penh government and two guerrilla groups may not be able to accept the Khmer Rouge as partners in nation-building after the election, which he hailed as signalling an end to civil war.

"However, they will still have in their country a faction with over 10,000 weapons. I hope the people concerned will think hard about it," he said.

The Khmer Rouge, one of four warring factions in the war-torn country, has refused to disarm and did not participate in the election, which ended last Friday.

Miyazawa also urged the Khmer Rouge to stop threatening Cambodian stability by arms.

The Budget Committee was debating Japan's participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia.

Japan dispatched 600 members of its Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to Cambodia last October after it enacted the Peacekeeping Cooperation Law to allow the dispatch of Japanese troops overseas for the first time since World War II.

Muto Praises Holding of Elections

OW2805115893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Foreign Minister Kabun Muto on Friday [28 May] lauded the smooth holding of an election in Cambodia as "a starting point for the establishing of lasting peace and reconstruction of the nation." Muto, however, expressed concern about whether the poll results will be respected by the four Cambodian factions.

The foreign minister issued a statement welcoming the success of the six-day national election that ended Friday.

"I would like to share the joy of each and every one of the Cambodian people who voluntarily cast valuable votes," he said. Some 4.2 million Cambodians or almost 90 percent of registered voters cast votes in the election that began Sunday.

Muto said the turnout justified the international community's efforts to hold the election as scheduled. The Khmer Rouge guerrilla group had opposed the elections and threatened to derail them.

"The results are a firm expression of the will of the Cambodian people," he said. "Japan strongly appeals to all Cambodian parties to respect them with utmost solemnity."

Muto observed that the polital process in Cambodia after the election, hopefully leading to a lasting peace, "will not necessarily be easy."

Referring to the Khmer Rouge's political party, he said, "there remain some uncertain forces, including the future course of action to be taken by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea."

The foreign minister said the reconciliation efforts of Prince Norodom Sihanouk "will be most crucial in the peace process." The international community must also maintain its commitment to Cambodia, he said.

Muto said it must not be forgotten that the achievement "comes at the cost of the noble sacrifices" of a Japanese police officer and a Japanese U.N. volunteer who were among a number of U.N. peacekeepers slain in Cambodia in the run-up to the election.

Kono Urges Return of Policemen

OW3005103193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 30 May 93

[Excerpt] Okayama, May 30 KYODO—Japan will ask the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Cambodia to allow Japanese civilian police officers to return home immediately after counting of votes is completed in the election there, the top government spokesman reiterated Sunday [30 May].

Yohei Kono, the chief cabinet secretary, made the remarks to reporters after attending a funeral service in Okayama, southern Japan, for a Japanese policeman killed in Cambodia in early May.

Kono said Japan will convey the request to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) when counting of votes for the six-day election ended Friday is concluded.

Japan wants to withdraw the police officers as soon as possible after they complete their duties, Kono said.

Currently 66 Japanese police officers are serving in Cambodia from the 75 who were dispatched last October to join the U.N. peacekeeping mission in the war-torn country.

A 600-member Self-Defense Forces (SDF) unit which went at the same time has been replaced by a similar unit after completing a six-month stay.

The Japanese civilian policemen are due to end their spell of duty in Cambodia on July 13. [passage omitted]

Tokyo Opposes UN Request for 600 Angola Peacekeepers

OW2805142493 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1017 GMT 28 May 93

[From the "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] It has been learned that in connection with UN peacekeeping operations [PKO] in Angola, the United Nations recently asked the Japanese Government to dispatch some 600 members of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] to Angola as rear support troops engaged in medical and transportation activities.

The situation in Angola has again deteriorated into a state of war, despite a cease-fire agreement. The United Nations plans to expand the scale of its PKO activities if another cease-fire agreement is reached. In turn, the United Nations has asked the Japanese Government to dispatch 600 SDF members to Angola as rear-echelon support troops composed of medical, supply, transportation, and engineering units.

In response, the government intends to maintain its basic position of continuing to monitor the situation in Angola, claiming that it is necessary to determine whether a cease-fire agreement will be implemented in the future. The government has maintained that even if another cease-fire agreement is signed, it will be difficult to send 600 SDF personnel to Angola because the situation there is extremely volatile, and because the PKO Law limits the number of SDF members who can participate in PKO to 2,000.

Nevertheless, depending on how the situation develops, it is expected that the government will consider sending SDF medical troops, which the United Nations strongly desires.

Miyazawa Urges International Meeting on Indochina

OW3105123893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa called on ASEAN countries to hold an international conference to discuss security in the Indochina peninsula.

Miyazawa made the proposal at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee, saying it is necessary to forge a plan involving the whole peninsula.

"Economic relations will play an important role in preventing war in the future," he said, adding that security management could be established in cooperative relations between Indochina and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

ASEAN comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Thailand.

The Japanese premier also urged the Phnom Penh government and Cambodia's two noncommunist factions to allow the Khmer Rouge to take part in rebuilding the country after general election results are determined.

"They will still have in their country a faction with over 10,000 weapons. I hope the people concerned will think hard about it," he said in promoting such cooperation.

The Khmer Rogue, one of the four warring factions in the war-torn country, has refused to disarm and boycotted the U.N.-sponsored election, which ended Friday [28 May].

Miyazawa also urged the Khmer Rouge to stop threatening Cambodian stability with weapons.

In an interview recorded for television Monday, Miyazawa said he would urge the holding of a second meeting of the international conference within the year to discuss reconstruction of Cambodia.

Japan hosted an international conference on reconstruction of Cambodia last June, in which participants pledged 880 million dollars to rebuild the country.

Representatives from 32 countries, 12 international organizations, and the leaders of Cambodia's four rival factions attended the meeting.

The Japanese premier said he hopes to hold a preparatory meeting for the forum to draw up a development program for Indochina within the year.

The forum, encompassing both government and private sectors, will discuss means of trans-border cooperation and development of Indochina.

Miyazawa proposed the idea in January in Bangkok while on an eight-day visit to four ASEAN countries.

Former Officials Receive Peru's Fujimori

OW3105121793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori said Monday [31 May] he appreciates Japan's help in improving relations between his country and international lending institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Fujimori expressed his gratitude in a meeting with former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, Japanese officials said.

They said Watanabe urged Fujimori to improve relations with Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela.

The Peruvian leader also met separately with former Prime Ministers Noboru Takeshita and Toshiki Kaifu.

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Kabun Muto told Fujimori that Japan will extend 50 million dollars in new aid to help his economic reforms succeed.

Fujimori arived in Tokyo on Sunday en route to South Korea.

He will leave Japan on Tuesday for Seoul and return to Japan on Friday to visit Osaka and Okinawa.

Miyazawa Urges Compromise With Opposition Over Reform

OW2805160093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1514 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday [28 May] directed leaders of the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to come up with a compromise with opposition parties on the long-standing issue of electoral reform in the wake of a series of political scandals.

Leaders of the country's six noncommunist opposition parties went into a huddle the same day and agreed to unify the opposition approach to electoral reform.

Miyazawa, who is also LDP president, called LDP Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama to his office and instructed him to take the leadership in reaching a suitable compromise plan with opposition parties, LDP sources said.

Miyazawa later met with senior officials of the LDP's Political Reform Panel and urged them to put as much energy as possible into contacts with opposition representatives to reach agreement, the sources said.

Prior to the meeting between Miyazawa and Kajiyama, leaders of the six opposition parties agreed to pursue legislation on anticorruption measures and revision of the election system during the current Diet session, which is due to end June 20.

Political and electoral reform has emerged one of the most important domestic themes for the government and the LDP following the 1988-1989 Recruit stocks-for-favor scandal and the 1992-1993 Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal that triggered an unabating wave of public distrust in politics.

In the meeting with Kajiyama, Miyazawa urged him to draft an LDP compromise plan, the officials said. Kajiyama was quoted as replying that he fears such a compromise plan might split the LDP, saying that if his compromise efforts fail, the party had better seek a vote on its original plan of single-seat constituencies during the current Diet session. Kajiyama said it is "impossible" for the party to easily come up with a compromise with the opposition on electoral reform.

The ruling party has already tabled a proposal to cut the current 511 lower house seats to 500. But compromise moves within and outside the LDP have led to the resurrection by some LDP members of a lower house electoral reform scheme which the cabinet of former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu first presented to the Diet in 1991. That scheme was scrapped in the course of Diet deliberations.

The Kaifu cabinet plan aimed at setting up 300 single-seat constituencies across the country, coupled with a system of proportional representation under which 175 seats would be distributed among the parties in proportion to the overall numbers of votes garnered by them across Japan.

Meanwhile, the six opposition parties agreed Friday to draft a new political reform plan based on a private council's proposal to combine 300 single-seat constituencies with 200 proportional representation seats for elections to the lower house.

Attending the summit meeting were the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the Japan New Party, the Democratic Reform Party (formerly Rengo Sangin) and the United Social Democratic Party (USDP).

The private council, composed of industry, labor and media leaders, earlier announced its own political reform plan in a bid to patch up differences between the LDP and opposition parties.

Two opposition parties—the SDP and Komeito—had already submitted a system giving priority to proportional representation in combination with single-seat constituencies.

In another move, the heads of the six opposition parties also agreed to ask the LDP to hold a summit meeting to break the deadlock on political reform.

In their talks, Miyazawa and Kajiyama rejected the opposition call for the summit, saying the opposition's compromise plan "lacks substance."

Deputy Prime Minister Masaharu Gotoda, who is also justice minister, voiced a different view on the opposition plan, saying he assesses it as a positive attempt to seek a compromise political reform plan with the ruling party.

Former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata echoed Hotoda, saying the ruling party should go into talks with the opposition to patch up the differences. Hata leads a smaller faction in the LDP and has come to be regarded as a political reformist.

North Korea

Reportage on Delegation Talks With U.S.

Group Departs for New York

SK3005091293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, left Pyongyang on May 30 by air to participate in the talks between the DPRK and the United States of America to be held in New York.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Song Won-ho.

Group Leader Makes Arrival Statement

SK0106091393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Kang Sok-chu, first deputy foreign minister and head of our country's delegation, arrived in New York yesterday to participate in the talks between the DPRK and the United States of America [mi hapchungguk], and issued a statement.

He noted: Our DPRK delegation has just arrived in New York to participate in the talks with the delegation from the United States of America. The DPRK's consistent position has been to resolve issues pending between the DPRK and the United States, including the nuclear issue, through negotiations.

Given the nature of the upcoming DPRK-U.S. talks, they will have an impact, which is not to be overlooked [musihalsu omnun yonghyangul michige toelkkosida], not only on future relations between the two countries but on the international situation.

The DPRK and the United States of America are at a juncture at which they should act responsibly in conformity with the world's interest in and expectations of the talks. The two sides should negotiate seriously and sincerely from an equal position [pyongdunghan ipchangeso chinjihago songui itkke hyopsange imhayoya halkkosida].

Our delegation will make efforts so that the talks can be substantial and fruitful [naeyong itkko kyolsil innun]. As a party concerned and the one that gave birth to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, the United States should come to the talks with a sincere position in order to solve the problem at its source.

Daily: U.S. 'Threatening' Pyongyang

SK3005090393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)—A highly placed official of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee reportedly said the United States "should take wide-ranging steps" to put pressure on the DPRK, and Gallucci, the head of the forthcoming U.S. delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks, told a recent Senate Subcommittee Hearing that he was concerned about North Korea's increasing capability of nuclear arms production and that the "United Nations might take economic sanctions" against the DPRK.

A NODONG SINMUN analyst today says in this regard:

It is by no means beneficial to the progress of the talks that the United States which was the first to propose DPRK-U.S. talks, calling for a negotiated settlement of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula, utter these words getting on the nerve of and threatening the dialogue partner even at the moment when the talks are to open.

The insolent remarks of the U.S. side give the impression that they intend to use the upcoming talks as an opportunity to put pressure on the DPRK, thinking that things will go as they please if they do so. It is a mistake if the United States intends to use the talks in finding justification for "sanctions" against the DPRK.

No pressure can work on the DPRK, and the problem cannot be solved by such means.

If the United States really wants a solution of the problem, it should take a stand of fundamentally solving the DPRK-U.S. relations. The DPRK and the United States are constantly in unsavory relationship of standoff mainly because the United States has persistently pursued a policy of keeping Korea divided and a policy hostile to the DPRK, still unwilling to put a period to the state of hostilities, the leftover of the Korean war.

The United States must rectify its Korea policy in keeping with the international trend of detente and peace, with a willingness to liquidate such outmoded relations between them, a legacy of the cold war era, by availing itself of the soon-to-be-held talks.

The question of relations between the DPRK and the United States should be discussed and solved on the principle of impartiality and international justice.

Daily Urges 'Sincere Attitude'

SK3005024793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0028 GMT 30 May 93

[NODONG SINMUN 30 May commentary: "A Sincere Attitude Toward Talks Is Necessary"]

[Text] According to a report, Richard Dozier, a high-ranking member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, said that the United States should put extensive pressure on us. At a recent U.S. Senate subcommittee hearing Gallucci, head of the U.S. delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks, also said [ittanuni hayotta] that the United States is worried about North Korea's increased capability to produce nuclear weapons, that the United Nations can take economic sanctions against us, and so on.

If these remarks, which were made before the talks, are true, we cannot help but wonder about the United States' attitude toward the talks. It was the United States who first proposed holding talks by insisting that the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula should be resolved through negotiations. However, the United States is indulging in speech and behavior that provoke and threaten the other side of the dialogue at a time when the talks are going to be held. This cannot be favorable to making progress in the talks.

Finding fault with us and saying that strong and resolute measures will be taken against us and so on, even before we face each other at the negotiating table, only clouds the atmosphere for negotiations. This makes the people of the world suspicious about whether the U.S. side truly intends to hold negotiations to resolve the nuclear issue.

It is necessary for the United States to express its position on this clearly before the DPRK-U.S. talks. The unreasonable remarks by the U.S. side imply that if it puts pressure on someone all problems will be solved, giving the impression that the upcoming talks will also be used as an opportunity to do so.

If the United States tries to use the talks to justify taking some kind of sanctions against us, it is a miscalculation on their part. As we have already made clear, if the United States tries to take some kind of sanctions against us using the nuclear issue as a pretext, we can only view this action as some kind of declaration of war [sonjonpogo] against our republic.

No pressure of any kind works on us, and the problem can in no way be solved by this kind of method. In accordance with officially recognized international laws and regulations, the United States should respect the sovereign rights and equality of the other side to the dialogue and approach the talks reasonably.

The United States should admit that it gave birth to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and that as a ringleader it is responsible for our inevitable withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It should also have a just attitude in order to correct this.

If one partner to the dialogue insists on keeping its wrong opinion or tries to make unreasonable demands on the other side, it is clear that no results can be expected from talks. If the United States truly wants to solve the problem, it must take the fundamental position of wanting to resolve DPRK-U.S. relations.

The basic reason that the United States and the DPRK are always in unfavorable relations of confrontation [taegyolui pulmisurongwangye] is that the United States is continuing to carry out the policy of division on Korea as well as a policy that is hostile to us. Moreover, the United States has not tried to end the state of war of the past Korean war period.

Through the DPRK-U.S. talks, the United States should change its policy on Korea in accordance with the international trend of detente and peace. Its intention should be to liquidate the old relations between the DPRK and the United States, which is a relic of the Cold War era.

The issue of relations between the DPRK and the United States should be discussed and resolved in accordance with fairness [kongjongsong] and the principle of international justice.

Reunification Group Sends Letter to Clinton

SK3105050893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 31 May 93

["The United States Urged To Sincerely Fulfil Its Obligation in Settling Korean Question"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 30 [date as received] (KCNA correspondent)—The meeting of the presidium of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification held here today adopted a letter to the President of the United States of America, urging the United States to sincerely fulfil its obligation as a country concerned for the peace and reunification of Korea.

The letter noted that after World War II the United States has steadily strengthened its political and military domination of South Korea and persistently blocked the Korean nation's desire for independence and reunification, regarding the Korean peninsula as a test ground of East-West confrontation.

"By trampling underfoot the desire of our nation the United States is encroaching on the sovereignty of our nation and swimming against the trend of human history toward independence and peace after the collapse of the cold war structure," it said.

"The United States," it went on, "must no longer stick to the outdated mode of thinking of the cold war era in its Korea policy but renounce its one-sided policy toward South Korea and improve the relations with the DPRK as soon as possible and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date."

"We hope that you and the new administration of the United States will look with sound reason at the trend of the international situation toward independence and peace and at the realities of the Korean peninsula and make a bold switchover in the policy in such a manner as to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue for the sake of the Korean and the American people and human race of hundreds of millions", the letter concluded.

U.S. Stages Air Exercises 27-28 May

SK2905050393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent a commanding plane based in Japan to the sky above South Korea and staged an allround air commanding exercise aimed at invading the North on May 27 and 28 in coordination with some 100 fighter planes of the U.S. Airforce stationed in South Korea, according to military sources.

The military manoeuvres for a surprise strike at the northern half of Korea was a provocative play with fire to test the feasibility of an allround air command of flying corps of different planes.

On May 26, Pacific-based U.S. flying corps and about 100 fighter bombers and assault planes of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in South Korea staged a military exercise against the North in the skies above Oeyon Islet, Chongchu and Yongwol, South Korea.

Embassy in Thailand Accuses West of Proliferation

BK3005090093 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 May 93 p A10

[Letter from the "Embassy of DPR of Korea" published in the "Letters" section]

[Text] It has been continuously revealed that of late the United Kingdom and France have exported a great volume of plutonium to Japan on several occasions and are moving to ship them into South Korea, too.

Some time ago, Japan admitted in its report submitted to an international conference held in Vienna that she introduced into her territory fissionable plutonium from Europe on nine occasions from 1975 to 1992 and a nuclear fuel company of the United Kingdom was said to open an office in South Korea to sell plutonium.

All these facts show clearly that the West is openly pushing ahead with nuclear proliferation behind the slogan of "nuclear non-proliferation" and the Japanese and South Korean authorities are speeding up nuclear armament under the protection of nuclear states.

The row the Japanese and South Korean authorities are kicking up about our fictitious "nuclear issue" is nothing but a trickery to cover up their nuclear armament manoeuvres.

It is a very dangerous act wrecking peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world to supply excessive plutonium to Japan which is capable of manufacturing nuclear weapons at any time and proliferate nuclear materials in the southern region of the Korean peninsula which is on a ceasefire status.

We cannot remain an onlooker on this fact that the United Kingdom and France sold a great quantity of nuclear materials to Japan and are willing to hand over plutonium to South Korea, too.

Group Leader Urges End to South Nuclear Program

SK3105053893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 31 May 93

["S. Korean Authorities Must Stop Nuclear Development at Once"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 31 (KCNA)—Paek Nam-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in a statement issued to the press Sunday urged the South Korean authorities to give up at once their development of nuclear weapons.

Charging that the South Korean authorities have pushed ahead with the development of nuclear arms even after the adoption and announcement of the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization Between the North and the South, he denounced their development of nuclear weapons and moves for nuclear armament as an outrageous challenge to the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for the peace and reunification of the country and an open betrayal to the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization.

They are scheming to put pressure upon the North with rumours about "nuclear suspicion" against the North, following the United States' nuclear strategy, he said, and went on: This is a deceptive trick to cover up their development of nuclear arms by leading the world's attention to the North.

If the South Korean authorities really want the peaceful reunification of the country and worry about the destiny of the nation, they should respond to the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation and take a substantial step for saving the nation from nuclear disaster.

They must stop at once developing nuclear arms, show their willingness to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn, discontinue the large-scale nuclear war games and take a practical measure to free from the U.S. "nuclear umbrella".

Paek Nam-chun expressed the hope that all compatriots and patriotic political parties and organizations at home and abroad will conduct more energetic activities to check the South Korean authorities' development of nuclear weapons and vigorously struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, rallying firm under the banner of the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

Council Head Suggests Inter-Korean Envoy Contact

SK3105035493 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0305 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a telephone notice to South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-song today to urge the South side to accept, without delay, our constructive proposal for exchanging special envoys of the two sides' top leaders [ssangbangchoegowigubuituksa].

The content of the telephone notice is as follows:

I have received your reply telephone notice to our side's letter containing an important proposal for exchanging special envoys of the two sides' top leaders.

In the notice, your side presented a resolution of the nuclear issue on a priority basis as a precondition and did not express a clear opinion on our side's proposal for exchanging special envoys. Your side also reiterated its previous proposal for holding a contact of delegates to the [North-South] high-level talks.

Your notice shows that your side, first of all, has failed to correctly understand the profound meaning of our side's proposal for exchanging special envoys of the two sides' top leaders. As you know, in proposing the exchange of special envoys, our side made it clear that if responsible and authoritative special envoys are exchanged, they will convey the important intention of the top leaders to resolve the summit meeting issue [ssangbangjongsangdurimannanunmunje] and pending issues between the North and South. This means that discussions would also be held at such a meeting on practical ways to implement the mutually agreed Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

However, your side has failed to understand this meaning and has insisted that the nuclear issue can only be discussed and resolved at the delegates' contact in Panmunjom. I cannot but say that this is because of your side's insufficient understanding.

In connection with the method of the talks, there are problems between the North and South that can be solved through contacts of representatives for high-level talks. Moreover, there is no need to explain that it is more reasonable to meet from a responsible level rather than from a lower level. This is because a low-level meeting is limited in authority and has no right to make decisions at a time when important pending issues are on the agenda to achieve national reconciliation and reunification.

In this regard, we fundamentally changed the method of approach of both sides and put forth a new way for negotiations such as exchanging visits by special envoys which is in accordance with the intentions of the top leaders. It can be viewed that this, our epoch-making initiative, also coincides with your side's position of carrying out reform at a time when your new government has set sail.

We cannot but point out that we proposed to exchange special envoys after considering the remark by your side's chief executive [choego tanggukcha] in his February inaugural address saying that the top leaders [chongsangdul] can meet anytime and anywhere.

As fellow countrymen we should treasure trust between each other. Even though we are divided, fellow countrymen are through and through flesh and blood and brothers. They cannot be strangers. Fellow countrymen should hold hands with each other. If they hold someone else's hand, our nation may ultimately be ruined [noganada] by someone else's knife.

As the same nation, the North and South should unite their strength to open a broad road for the country's peace and peaceful reunification. Opportunity does not come by all the time. We should not lose the opportunity given to us after such a long time. In order to resolve the nation's important matter, we are once again urging your side to immediately respond to our constructive proposal of exchanging special envoys of the top leaders.

The exchange of visits by special envoys will be the quickest and smoothest way to resolve pending issues between the North and South, including the nuclear issue, on the road for the country's peace and reunification.

To realize the exchange of visits by the special envoys, I once again propose to hold working-level contacts of both sides on 4 June at 1000 [0100 GMT] at Tongilgak on our side's area of Panmunjom.

I hope that your side will give an affirmative reply.

Organization Greets New South Student Group

SK2805113693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA)—The North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and

Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) and the Korean Students Committee on May 27 sent a message of greetings to the inauguration ceremony of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon).

The message says the inauguration of "Hanchongnyon", the successor to the National Council of Student Representatives, is a great historical event of epochal significance in consolidating the organizational and mass foundations of the youth and student organisations and strengthening and developing the national reunification movement to a new, higher stage in compliance with the requirement of the developing reality.

"We youth and students in the North are becoming further convinced of victory, believing that we can achieve national reunification without fail, encouraged by the sight of you students in South Korea who have risen up more determinedly and spiritedly, not yielding to the desperate offensive and suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the separatists", the message said, and stressed:

"We are firmly convinced that "Hanchongnyon" will closely unite as one in the ranks of Pomchonghangnyon with the youth and students in the North and overseas and successfully fulfil its noble mission and duty devolved upon it by the country and the nation as a standard-bearer of struggle and a bugler of the charge lighting the path of the fatherland with patriotism and carving out the destiny of the nation with its struggle."

Daily Denounces Crackdown on South Students

SK0106045593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 1 Jun 93

["Does Sword-brandishing Go Well With Advertisement of 'Civilian Government'"?—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA)—It is a crime for the South Korean "regime" to incriminate and crackdown on the righteous movement of students for the settlement of the Kwangju problem and for national unity and reunification by invoking such fascist laws of the old era as the "National Security Law", says NODONG SINMUN today.

Recalling that South Korean students had a three-day inaugural ceremony of the first-term South Korean Federation of General Student Councils ("Hanchongnyon"), held an anti-U.S., anti-nuke rally, a grand peaceful march and large-scale demonstrations for a probe into the truth behind the May 18 Kwangju resistance, arrest and punishment of those responsible for the bloodbath and the reunification of the country and, during the days, had the first meeting of the joint presidium of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) through international telephone with delegates of the North side and overseas side headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon, the analyst says:

The South Korean "regime", however, harshly suppressed them with the mobilization of the police, incriminating what they did.

It is only too natural and justifiable in every respect that South Korean students had the inaugural ceremony of "Hanchongnyon", their legal organization, held a telephone dialogue with fellow countrymen and called for the settlement of the Kwangju problem, national harmony and unity.

If the South Korean "regime" truly seek civilian politics, they must abolish the "National Security Law" that impedes national unity and reunification, dismantle the "Security Planning Board", the headquarters of anti-communist plots and fascist suppression, and liquidate all other legacies of the old era, stop suppressing the people and join in the trend toward the great unity of the whole nation for national reunification.

'Source' Notes PRC-DPRK Border Smuggling

OW0106123993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Beijing, June 1 KYODO—North Korea is smuggling large numbers of secondhand Japanese cars into China in an effort to earn badly needed foreign currency for the ailing socialist country, a Chinese source said Tuesday.

The cars, which are bought in Japan for about 2,000 dollars each, can fetch up to 8,000 dollars on the Chinese market.

According to Japanese police authorities, North Korea has sent trade delegations to Japan to purchase hundreds of cars.

Observers pointed out that the North Koreans have been on a buying spree in preparation for possible U.N. Security Council sanctions which may be implemented if North Korea does not rescind its decision to quit the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty by June 12.

Smuggling automobiles, once thought to be isolated to China's prosperous south, is a very lucrative business as heavy tariffs on imported autos can reach 250 percent.

The illicit trade, which began last January, is reportedly centered in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Region in China's northern Province of Jilin. The autonomous region is located on the Tumen River which forms the border between China and North Korea.

The cars, which have found a market throughout China, are shipped from Japan to the North Korean port of Chongjin and then transported by road to the Tumen border area, the source said.

They are smuggled into China in lots of 10 at a small border crossing traditionally used for wood products, the source said.

So far up to 5,000 cars have been illicitly impoted.

Custom officers and local public security officials, who have become "tycoons" overnight, are paid a "service fee" of between 20,000 and 30,000 Chinese yuan for each car.

At the official rate, 20,000 yuan is worth nearly 3,500 dollars, but at black market rates would only be worth a little over 2,000 dollars.

The source, who is very familiar with Sino-North Korean border trade, claims three North Korean companies are involved in the illicit scheme.

These companies purportedly have close links to Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent to North Korean leader Kim Il-song, the source said.

Orders for cars can be placed at representative offices of the three unnamed companies located in a small border village 100 kilometers from Yanji, capital of the autonomous region, he said.

Border trade between the two countries has been booming as china's rapidly growing economy seeks new markets, and as fears of U.N. economic sanctions grow.

Illicit trade in the area is believed to be widespread as supervision by central authorities is virtually nonexistent in remote areas and local governments, spurred on by opportunities to make money, turn a blind eye to corruption.

A foreign diplomat in Beijing said that even if the United Nations implements economic sanctions against North Korea, it will be very difficult to control the trade going on in the region.

Smuggling secondhand cars into China is believed to be only one example of illicit border trade. Many Chinese products also are reportedly smuggled into North Korea.

Envoy Pays Courtesy Call on SRV President

SK3105101493 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1505 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Han Min-chol, our country's ambassador to Vietnam, on 25 May paid a courtesy call on Le Duc Anh, the president of this country.

At the meeting, the ambassador conveyed the greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Le Duc Anh.

Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his best wishes for good health and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The president said that the Vietnamese people support the Korean people's struggle to defend the nation's sovereign rights and independence.

He said that he wishes the Korean people a great victory in socialist construction under the leadership of the respected President Kim Il-song and of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard], chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission. He also wished that the Korean people will achieve the peaceful reunification of the nation, the nation's long-cherished desire, at an early date.

Kim Il-song Receives 'Arafat Reply Message

SK3105095393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 29 May 93

['Reply Message' from Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to DPRK President Kim Il-song, on 22 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Pyongyang, His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, DPRK President:

I extend revolutionary greetings to you.

I have gratefully received the solidarity message you sent on the occasion of the week of supporting the Palestine people's struggle held to mark the 45th year of forcible occupation of Palestine.

In the solidarity message, Your Excellency again expressed your firm and stimulative support and encouragement to the cause of just struggle carried out by our people to achieve freedom and national independence under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization—our only legitimate representative.

For this, I express deep thanks to Your Excellency, and through Your Excellency, to the friendly government and people of your country, in the name of my own, of members of the Executive Committee of the PLO, and of our Palestine people.

On the day of Palestine being occupied forcibly, I confirm to Your Excellency the firm determination of our Palestine people to recover our rights and territory and to preserve our nationality, national dignity and dignity of mankind.

Because of repression, terrorism, and maneuvers of aggression by the Israeli occupants, difficulties have been created. However, we will continue patriotic resistance and heroic mass uprising until we end the forcible occupation of our territories and sacred lands and until fair and comprehensive peace is attained in this region. We are resolved to recover our firm national rights and to establish an independent state with sacred Quds [Jerusalem] as the capital.

I also express our determination to all people in the world and brothers who love freedom, justice, and peace.

We are jointly making efforts to strengthen and develop the historic and militant unity and friendly relations forged between the peoples of our two countries in accordance with our common interests. I take a great pride for this.

Taking this opportunity, I wish to confirm once again that we express comprehensive solidarity with the DPRK which is struggling against various pressure and maneuvers to infringe upon sovereign rights of the nation and to interfere in its domestic affairs.

We also express full support for the 10-point of great unity of the whole country for the reunification of the country which was personally prepared by Your Excellency and adopted at a meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly.

I again express deep thanks and respect to His Excellency President, our close friend. I wish Your Excellency good health, long life, and happiness. I also wish the friendly people of your country, who are struggling to achieve the reunification, happiness, prosperity, and constant progress and successes.

The revolution until its victory!

I extend loftiest respect to Your Excellency, our people's great friend.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

[Dated] 22 May 1993, Tunis.

Kim Il-song Receives Jordanian Envoy's Credentials

SK2805112193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 28 received credentials from Samih Elfaraj [name as received], new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Korea.

Present at the presentation ceremony was Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

Kim Il-song Receives Credentials From Lao Envoy

SK2805112393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 28 received credentials from Ponmek Dalaloi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Laos to Korea.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Lao Embassy here.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

National Economy Experiences Productive Upsurge

SK2805151393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA)—A great productive upsurge is being effected in different domains of the national economy in Korea in hearty response to the calls of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war.

According to data avilable, power stations in different parts of the country increased electric power production 11.6 percent in the last ten odd days compared with the preceding same period. This means that several hundred thousand more kwh of electricity was put out daily.

Notably, the power stations in South Pyongan Province produced in those days 2.36 million more kwh of electricity on a daily average than in the same period of last year.

Apatite mines and smelteries across the country in the last ten days increased the production of phosphate headings and phosphate fertilizer respectively by 11.7 percent and 50 percent above the preceding ten days.

The production of consummer goods has increased remarkably. It increased by 20 percent at more than 40 light industry factories in Yanggang Province in ten days.

Pyongyang Holds Rallies To Implement WPK Slogans

SK2805004093

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean has carried various reports on rallies in various cities to implement the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Korean war since 14 May.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0758 GMT on 14 May carries 70-minutes of live coverage of a "rally of workers in Pyongyang to thoroughly implement the WPK Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War" from Kim Il-song Plaza.

The report first says that the portrait of Kim Il-song and that of Kim Chong-il were placed at the rally, adding that the slogan boards which read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the honorable WPK!" were placed at the place of the meeting. It adds that other slogans that read "Let us become a honor guard unit and a do-or-die unit boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the honorable party!", "Let us all join in implementing the party Central Committee's slogan the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war!", "What the party decides, we will do!", "Let us mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War with high political enthusiasm and brilliant labor achievements!", "Let us, the entire party, all the people, and the entire army, be single-mindedly united around the respected and beloved leader comrade supreme commander!", "High goal of our party's economic strategy is Hill No. 1211 of socialist construction!", "Let us march onward under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and arduous struggle which was raised on the sacred peak of Paektu!", "Let us defend and glorify to the end socialism which we have won with blood in stern trials!", "Let us thoroughly implement the tasks presented in the 10-point program of great unity of the entire nation!", "Let us all join in creating the speed of the general onward march of the socialism of our own style!" were also placed at the rally.

The report also says: "Present on the rostrum were Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, and Vice President Comrade Yi Chong-ok, who are members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Vice Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Ki-nam and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kang Hyon-su, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and pertinent officials, heroes, unheralded people of meritorious services, and labor innovators."

The report says that the rally started with a report by Kang Hyon-su.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0600 GMT on 16 May carries a 21-minute recorded report on a "rally of workers of Wonsan to thoroughly implement the WPK Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War" held on 15 May at a theater of the Kangwon Provincial Art Troupe.

The report says that the portrait of Kim Il-song and that of Kim Chong-il were placed there, adding that the "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the honorable WPK!" were placed at the place of the meeting. It adds that other slogans that read "Let us all join in implementing the party Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war!" and "Let us thoroughly implement the tasks presented in the WPK Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war!" were placed there.

The report also says: "Present on the rostrum were Yim Hyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Han Yong-nam, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other officials of regional party, administrative, economic, and labor organizations; and workers in the city."

The report says that the rally started with a report by Sin Hong-kyu, responsible secretary of the Wonsan Party Committee and chairman of the Wonsan People's Committee.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0100 GMT on 17 May carries a recorded 22-minute report on a "rally of workers in Sariwon to thoroughly implement the WPK Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War" held at Sariwon Plaza on an undisclosed date.

The report says that the portrait of Kim Il-song and that of Kim Chong-il were placed there, adding that slogan placards that read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the honorable WPK!" were placed at the place of the rally. It also adds that other slogans that read "Let us thoroughly implement the tasks presented in the WPK Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war!", "Let us vigorously accelerate production and construction with the spirit heightened during the period of state of semi-war!", and "Let us be boundlessly loyal and filial to the party and the leader!".

The report also says: "Present on the rostrum were Choe Mun-son, responsible secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee; Yang Man-kil, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other officials of regional party, administrative, economic, and labor organizations; and workers in the city."

The report says that the rally started with a report by Choe Yong-kil, responsible secretary of the Sariwon Party Committee and chairman of the Sariwon People's Committee.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 1300 GMT on 17 May carries a 19-minute recorded report of a "rally of workers in Haeju to thoroughly implement the WPK Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War."

The report first says that the portrait of Kim Il-song and that of Kim Chong-il were placed at the rally, adding that the slogan boards which read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the honorable WPK!" were placed at the place of the meeting. It adds that other slogans that read "Let us thoroughly implement the tasks presented in the party Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war!", "What the party decides, we will do!", and "Let us all join in creating the speed of the general onward march of the socialism of our own style!" were also placed at the rally. [no leadership mentioned]

The report says that the rally started with a report by Pak Chun- sok, responsible secretary of the Haeju Party Committee and chairman of the Haeju People's Committee.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0006 GMT on 19 May carries a 15-minute recorded report on a "rally of workers in Chongjin to thoroughly implement the WPK Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War."

The report says that slogans that read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the honorable WPK!" were placed at the rally. The report adds that other slogans that read "Let us, the entire party, all the people, and the entire army, be single-mindedly united around the respected and beloved leader comrade supreme commander!", "Let us thoroughly implement the tasks presented in the WPK Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war!", "What the party decides, we will do!", and "Let us all join in creating the speed of the general onward march of the socialism of our own style!" were placed at the rally. [no leadership cited]

The report says that the rally started with a report by (Pak Chun-man), chairman of the Chongjin Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0400 GMT on 19 May carries a 23-minute recorded report on the rallies held in the Sunchon district coal mine complex, the Chollima-kuyok [Chollima district] of Nampo city, and the Pyongyang city youth construction division "to implement the WPK slogans published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war." [date not given; no slogans mentioned]

The report says that "the rallies were attended by functionaries from local parties, local government organs, local public organizations, workers, and youth shock brigade members." [names not given]

The report describes the rally of workers in the Suchon district coal mine complex and the speech at the rally by "Kim Hyong-muk, responsible secretary of the party committee of the complex;" the rally of the working people in Chollima-kuyok of Nampo city and the speech at the rally by "Song Yong-ku, the responsible secretary of the Chollima-kuyok party committee and chairman of the Chollima- kuyok People's Committee;" and the rally of builders of the Pyongyang city youth construction division and the speech at the rally by "Pak In-kun, secretary of the Pyongyang city party committee."

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0800 GMT on 19 May carries a 17-minute recorded report on the rallies held in the 8 February vinalon complex, the 4 June rolling stock complex, and the Chonsan cooperative farm in Anbyon county "to implement the WPK slogans published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War." [date not given]

The report says that "the rallies were attended by functionaries concerned." The report notes the speeches by responsible secretaries of the party committees of the 8 February vinalon complex and the 4 June rolling stock complex and secretary of the party committee of the Chonsan cooperative farm.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0000 GMT on 20 May carries a 17-minute recorded report on a "rally of the working people in Pyongsong city held on 16 May to thoroughly implement the WPK Central Committee's slogans published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War."

The report says that portraits of Kim Il-song and that Kim Chong-il were placed in the rally site and that the slogan boards which read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK" were placed in the rally site. The report also says that the rally was attended by functionaries from local parties, local government organs, local administrative and economic organs, and local public organizations together with the working people in the city. [names not given]

The report notes the speech by (Kim Pong-chae), responsible secretary of the Pyongsong city party committee and chairman of the Pyongsong City People's Committee, at the rally. The report notes speeches made by other attendants.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0400 GMT on 20 May carries a 16-minute recorded report on "rallies of the Ministry of Railways, the Taean heavy machine complex, and the Saenal cooperative farm in Sinchon county to thoroughly implement the WPK Central Committee's slogans published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War" held on the spot. [date not given; slogans on the rally sites not mentioned; no leadership cited]

Citing the rally of employees of the Ministry of Railways the report notes that "Yi Yong-mu, chairman of the Transportation Committee," made a speech at the rally.

On the rally of employees of the Taean heavy machine complex the report cites the speech by Kim Yun-won, responsible secretary of the party committee of the complex.

The report also describes the rally of members of the Saenal cooperative farm, noting a speech made at the rally by Yi In-hwan, secretary of the party committee of the farm.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0500 GMT on 20 May carries an 18-minute report on "a rally of the working people of Sinuiju city held at the North Pyongan provincial art theater to thoroughly implement the WPK Central Committee's slogans on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War." [date not given]

The report says that portraits of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il were placed in the forefront of the rally site and that slogan boards that read "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK" were placed at the rally site. The report also adds that other slogans that read "Let us thoroughly implement tasks presented in the party Central Committee's slogans on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war" and "Let us launch and create the speed for the general march of our own style socialism."

The report says that "the rally was attended by Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan provincial party committee and chairman of the North Pyongan People's Committee; Yom Chae-man, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Committee of North Pyongang Province; and other functionaries concerned."

The report also says that (Yi Tok-in), responsible secretary of Sinuiju party committee and chairman of the Sinuiju City People's Committee made a speech at the rally.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0000 GMT on 21 May carries 13-minute report on the rallies of the working people of Hyesan city and Tanchon city held to implement the WPK Central Committee's slogans on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. The report says that "the rallies were attended by responsible functionaries from local party organs, local government organs, local administrative and economic organs, local public organizations and other functionaries concerned." [date of rallies not given; no slogans mentioned]

The report says that "at the rally of the working people of Hyesan city, (Yi Tae-won), responsible secretary of Hyesan city party committee and chairman of the Hyesan City People's Committee, made a speech."

The report also says that "at the rally of the working people of Tanchon city, Hwang Hyon-sang, responsible secretary of the Tanchon city party committee and chairman of the Tanchon City People's Committee, made a speech."

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 0400 GMT on 21 May carries a 13-minute recorded report on rallies held in Yonan county of South Hwanghae province, Kilju pulp plant, and Wangjaesan cooperative farm to implement the WPK Central Committee's slogans on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War. [no slogans mentioned]

The report says that these rallies were attended by responsible functionaries from local party organs, local government organs, local administrative and economic organs, local public organizations, and the working people.

The report also notes that Kim Chong-sop, responsible secretary of the Yonan County party committee and chairman of the Yonan County People's Committee; Kan Tae-su, manager of the Kilju pulp plant; and Chu Kyong-pok, secretary of the primary party of the Wangjaesan cooperative farm, made speeches at their respective rallies.

Pyongyang To Host Nonaligned Conference 15-18 Jun

SK0106053093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA)—The Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC) will be held here from June 15 to 18.

The conference will discuss the establishment of a new international information and communications order and the strengthening of cooperation between media of the non-aligned countries.

It will be preceded on June 14 by the 12th Meeting of the Intergovernmental Council for the Coordination of Information.

It was decided to convene the conference in Korea at the 3rd COMINAC held in Havana in September 1990.

KCNA Reviews 1 Jun Pyongyang Press

SK0106050393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from the participants in the Indian National Seminar on the Chuche Idea and the Independence of Present World, news that he received a reply message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and he received letters from different countries.

Comrade Kim Chong-il's works were reported in different countries, according to the paper.

An article of the paper deals with the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il in training the People's Army soldiers to be a-match-for-a-hundred fighters.

"Energetic ideological work is fundamental requisite to modelling of whole society on one idea" is the title of an article of the paper.

Papers inform the readers that the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Musan Mining Complex and other units of the national economy honored their may assignments in hearty response to the calls issued by the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the war and rice-transplanting has been finished on the co-op farms.

NODONG SINMUN conveys response of working people to the revolutionary drama "Under the Banner of Victory" which impressively shows the sagacity of the leadership of President Kim Il-song in leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory.

The Burkinabe president received Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, a special envoy of President Kim Il-song, say paper.

Papers report that the Mangyongdae prize sports game that opened on April 1 closed.

The press carries a notice that the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries will be held in Pyongyang over June, 15-18.

Printed in papers is a telephone message of Premier Kang Song-san to his South Korean counterpart urging him to respond without delay to the North's constructive proposal to exchange presidential envoys.

Papers carry a statement published by Paek Nam-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, regarding the exposure of the crimes of the South Korean authorities in promoting the development of nuclear weapons and nuclear armament by a recent indictment of the South Korean National Democratic Front.

The South Korean news columns of papers include reports that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan demanded confessions of the former dictators for a probe into the truth behind the May 18 incident and people concerned with the May resistance released a statement demanding the authorities to form a committee to investigate it.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary denouncing the brutal crackdown of the South Korean ruling quarters on the righteous struggle of students.

In a semi-monthly review of the situation, NODONG SINMUN says that students and people of various strata in South Korea waged a powerful struggle to realize the desire of the resistance fighters for independence, democracy and reunification on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Papers convey voices in foreign countries warmly supporting the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation and denouncing the unjust "resolution" of the UN Security Council against the DPRK.

Papers observe the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level between Korea and Finland.

Papers report that the Iranian president elaborated on the country's external policy and the Indian prime minister expressed support to the cause of the Palestinian people.

On June 1 international children's day, papers carry articles dealing with the happiness of the children of the DPRK and the miserable plight of the children of South Korea and capitalist society.

KCNA Reviews 31 May NODONG SINMUN

SK3105052793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 31 May 93

[Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 31 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries news that President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received messages from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in reply to his messages of greetings and solidarity.

The paper prints a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from the participants in the Pakistan National Symposium on the Chuche Idea and the Building of Independent New Society.

Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the employees and three revolution team members of the Puryong general metallurgical works who distinguished themselves in the ferro-alloy workshop reconstruction and expansion projects, says the paper.

According to it, the Madagascan paper carried an article explaining Comrade Kim Chong-il's classical work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building".

It reports that President Kim Il-song's special envoy Yi Chong-ok, vice-president, met the Birkinabe prime minister.

The paper rounds up voices of South Korean people looking up to the Northern half of Korea as a beacon of hope.

The paper editorially calls on the party members and the working people to keep in mind the chuche idea as a firm faith.

Econews of the paper includes reports that the May assignments were overfulfilled in different domains of the national economy and innovations effected in electric power production and construction of power stations, in response to the calls of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the war.

It informs the readers that chairman of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden met the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People and the DPRK delegation left Pyongyang for DPRK-U.S. talks.

About 50,000 students in Seoul held a demonstration in demand of the pullout of the U.S. troops and probe into the truth behind the Kwangju massacre, reports the paper.

Seen in the paper are a resolution and a letter to the North and South Korean authorities, an appeal to the Koreans at home and abroad and a letter to the U.S. president which were adopted at the meeting of the presidium of the National Alliance for the country's reunification held in Beijing, and a joint communique on the meeting.

The paper carries a statement published by the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party in demand of a halt to the moves of the South Korean authorities to develop nuclear weapons and implementation of the joint declaration on denuclearization and an account of meetings held across the country to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

Echoed in it are voices of the world public condemning the United States and its followers for "sanction" against the DPRK.

KCNA Reviews 29 May Pyongyang Press

SK2905050593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 29 May 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA)—Papers here today report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received credentials respectively from new ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Korea.

President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il sent wreaths to the bier of Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Song Ok-man, a twice labour hero, say papers.

NODONG SINMUN reports that messages of greetings and congratulatory letters came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from many countries on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Kim Chong-il extended thanks to a serviceman and working people who have displayed the beautiful tradition of unity between officers and men and between the Army and the people, the paper reports.

The paper carries a message of greetings the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent to Timo Lahdenmaki upon his reelection as chairman of the For Peace and Socialism-the Communist Workers' Party of Finland.

Econews of the press includes reports about innovations being effected in the field of transport and a rapid progress made in the construction of apartment houses for 30,000 families in Pyongyang in hearty response to the calls of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The press reports about the beautiful tradition of unity between the Army and the people being displayed fully among working people across the country.

The press informs the readers that the agricultural working people on the Yongchon cooperative farm in Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, held a meeting and appealed to the agricultural working people of the country to finish weeding in time this year, and true-story telling contests of participants in the Fatherland Liberation War took place in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war.

A special envoy of President Kim Il-song met with the Guinean president, report papers.

The press carries a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the state of Eritrea.

Appearing in the press are an open questionnaire published by the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party with regard to the South Korean authorities' attempt to avoid a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju bloodbath, a statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party denouncing the South Korean authorities' nuclear armament and a message of greetings sent by the North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon) and the Korean Students Committee to the inaugural ceremony of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon). The inaugural ceremony of "Hanchongnyon" was held with more than 50,000 students of 187 universities and colleges of South Korea in attendance and it pledged to fight for a probe into the truth behind the May 18 Kwangju resistance and for the peaceful reunification of the country, reports the press.

Papers carry news that foreign countries and an international organization published statements denouncing the unjust "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council against the DPRK.

Papers inform the readers that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk called for peace of the country and Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong was held.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article entitled "Redeployment of Japanese Armed Forces Targeted Against Korean Peninsula".

South Korea

South Media Report U.S.-DPRK Talks in New York

DPRK Envoy Discusses Upcoming Talks

SK2905001993 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 May 93 p 1

[AP, YONHAP report from Vienna]

[Text] North Korea revealed on 28 May that if the high-ranking U.S.-DPRK talks slated for early June in New York progress [chinhaeng] smoothly [wonman], it may reconsider [chaego] its announcement to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. North Korean Ambassador to Vienna Kim Kwang-sop said: "We hope the United States will come to the 2 June high-ranking talks with a sincere attitude so that positive results [kungjongjokinsonggwa] can be achieved." He added that a resolution to the nuclear issue is related to the upcoming high-ranking talks.

Ambassador Kim's remark is being analyzed as an attempt to soften the United States' attitude before the high-ranking talks are held. The U.S. position is that the agenda of the talks should be limited to North Korea's 12 March decision to withdraw from the NPT. However, North Korea is trying to make the upcoming high-ranking talks an opportunity to improve relations with the United States.

Ambassador Kim also hinted that in the upcoming high-ranking talks North Korea will try to make the United States make concessions [yangbo] on withdrawing U.S. nuclear weapons and forces from South Korea. He emphasized: "As long as the illegal U.S. forces continue to be stationed on the Korean peninsula and threaten national security, North Korea will not return to the NPT." Ambassador Kim also talked about the background of North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT by explaining: "It was inevitable for us to withdraw from the NPT because of pressure initiated by the United States to open up our nonnuclear military bases, which are not sites for nuclear inspection."

North Group Arrives in PRC 29 May

SK3005010793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 May 93 p 1

[YONHAP report from Beijing]

[Text] The North Korean delegation, including First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, who will participate in the 2 June U.S.-DPRK high-ranking talks in the U.S. mission of the United Nations arrived in Beijing on 29 May by train. After receiving entry visas from the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, the North Korean delegation plans to leave for New York on 31 May. While in Beijing, the delegation will meet Chinese Government officials to discuss North Korea's nuclear issue and improving U.S.-DPRK relations.

Arrives in New York for Talks

SK3105225993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2100 GMT 31 May 93

[By correspondent Kim Hyong-tae from New York]

[Text] First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, North Korean delegate to U.S.-North Korean high-level talks, arrived in New York early this morning [local time] to attend talks with the United States.

In his arrival statement at the airport, First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu said: He expects that both the United States and North Korea will assume a sincere attitude toward the talks, and that they will create a new epoch for improving U.S.-North Korean relations to resolve various pending issues on the Korean peninsula, including the nuclear issue.

Diplomatic sources predict that if North Korea shows an affirmative response to a return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in the 2 June talks between Vice Minister Kang Sok-chu and Assistant Secretary of U.S. State Galucci, further talks will be held to discuss North Korea's request for the inspection of U.S. bases in the ROK, for the suspension of the Team Spirit military exercise, and for the improvement of U.S.-North Korean relations.

DPRK Minister Urges 'Sincere' Attitude

SK0106064093 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 1 Jun 93

[By New York correspondent Yi Chang-kyu; received via Chollian database]

[Text] North Korean First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu arrived in New York on 31 May to attend U.S.-North Korean high-level talks. In his arrival statement, he said: "Our delegation will make every effort to bring good results to the talks. The United States, too, must attend the talks with a sincere and frank attitude to comprehensively resolve the pending issues."

Vice Minister Kang also said that "North Korea and the United States are at an critical point for taking responsible action in compliance with the world's interest and expectations." He added: "Given the nature of the upcoming talks, the results of the talks will significantly affect not only U.S.-North Korean relations, but also the overall international situation."

He also said: "It is already known that North Korea's position to resolve the nuclear issue and other pending issues through negotiations with the United States is unchanging."

Vice Minister Kang's statement on his arrival in New York was released by the North Korean Mission to the United Nations on the evening of 31 May.

The North Korean Mission said that Vice Minister Kang; Kim Kye-kwan, roving ambassador of the North Korean Foreign Ministry; and Yi Yong-hui, a deputy bureau chief the Foreign Ministry, will be among the eight members of the North Korean delegation that will attend the high-level talks.

The eight-man North Korean delegation led by First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu arrived in New York on the afternoon of 31 May (on the morning of 1 June Korean Standard Time).

Maybe because of the importance of the talks, Vice Minister Kang looked tense. He did not answer ROK reporters' questions on the talks' prospects and left the JFK International Airport with North Korean UN Mission Chief Pak Kil-yon.

The North Korean delegation is composed of Vice Minister Kang, roving ambassador Kim Kye-hwan, interpreters, and senior officials of the North Korean Foreign Ministry.

The U.S.-North Korean high-level talks, which will examine the North Korean nuclear issue, are scheduled to be held on 2 June at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, in front of UN Headquarters in New York. It is not known whether the second and third rounds of the talks will be held.

The talks will take place a mere 10 days before North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] goes into effect (12 June). The UN Security Council is of the position that economic sanctions against North Korea would be unavoidable unless North Korea returns to the NPT. Therefore, attention has has been focused on what attitude North Korea would assume in the upcoming talks.

The United States is of the position that no concessions should be made as far as North Korea's nuclear issue is concerned. Still, the U.S. Government is showing a rather flexible stance that it may accept some of North Korea's demands, including allowing North Korean inspections of the U.S. bases in the ROK, if North Korea returns to the NPT. Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs, will lead the U.S. delegation to the talks.

A diplomatic source in the United Nations has said: "There is a high possibility that North Korea will assume a two-pronged strategy where it may hint at its return to the NPT, but then pass the 12 June deadline. This would be a face-saving measure for North Korea and may ensure that no resolution on sanctions against North Korea be adopted at the UN Security Council."

A pertinent official of the North Korean Mission said at the airport: "The talks will not break down [kyollyol] simply because one side does not accept the other side's demands." In this way, he hinted that the North Korean side may make some compromises in the talks.

DPRK Group Met by Envoy on Arrival

SK0106005693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] New York, May 31 (YONHAP)—An eight-man North Korean delegation headed by First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu arrived here Monday afternoon to attend a U.S.-North Korea high-level meeting to discuss the nuclear issue. Kang issued no statement and refused to answer questions by reporters at the airport.

Kang will hold the first high-level meeting with the United States since January on Tuesday with Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for politico-military affairs, to try and resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. The United States is expected to press Pyongyang to retract its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] and accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency of its nuclear facilities and simultaneous inspections with South Korea.

Kang was met at the airport by North Korean Ambassador to the United Nations Pak Kil-yon. The North Korean delegation included Kim Kye-kwan, roving ambassador, interpreters and other diplomatic officials. Kim Chong-su, minister at the North Korean mission to the United Nations, will also take part in the meeting.

The meeting is scheduled to take place at the U.S. mission to the United Nations and sources said it was not known whether there would be subsequent meetings. The meeting is attracting unusual attention in the diplomatic community because there are only 10 days left for North Korea to retract its decision to leave the NPT.

If Pyongyang didn't decide to stay in the NPT before June 12, there was a strong possibility that the U.N. Security Council could impose economic sanctions on it, the sources said. If, on the other hand, North Korea agrees to stay in the NPT, the United States is expected to show some flexibility on part of North Korean demands, including one that calls for opening of U.S. bases in South Korea to the North's inspection.

One knowledgeable U.N. diplomatic source said there was a possibility that North Korea would indicate its willingness to retract its decision to withdraw from the NPT but that it would wait until after the June 12 deadline in order to save face. By the use of delaying tactics, it may wish to avoid immediate U.N. economic sanctions against it, he said.

A North Korean official said there would not be a breakup of the meeting "just because the other side would not accept our demands." This indicates that North Korea may make a compromise proposal.

Prime Minister Proposes North Contact 5 Jun

SK2905023893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Hwang In-song sent a message to North Korea by phone Saturday proposing a vice ministerial contact at the truce village of Panmunjom on June 5 to discuss the nuclear issue and problems related to exchanging special envoys. In the message, addressed to North Korean Prime Minister Kang Song-san, Hwang said South Korea would be represented by Song Yong-tae and Yi Sung-kun, who would be accompanied by four officials, at the vice ministerial contact.

Hwang stated clearly that South Korea intends to solve the nuclear question first, before discussing a North Korean proposal to exchange special envoys. "We could agree to the North Korean proposals on assumption that the nuclear issue that is the main obstacle for the improvement of inter-Korean relations, has to be resolved first," he said. Hwang's clarification was made in response to a North Korean proposal to exchange special envoys to discuss a summit between South and North Korea and other pending inter-Korean issues.

In the message, Hwang also said he believed the nuclear issue and other problems proposed by North Korea could be adequately dealt with through contacts of representatives from the prime ministerial conference. Hwang thus suggested a meeting between representatives of the prime ministerial conference, instead of the working-level contact North Korea had proposed, to prepare for the exchange of special envoys. "In order for the South and North to become genuine partners for peace and prosperity, the two sides have to show through their attitude and action their intention to fulfill the joint denuclearization declaration," Hwang said.

If North Korea accepts the counterproposal, inter-Korean dialogue, suspended since the first Joint Nuclear Commission meeting, could resume in four months. The South Korean Government set the date of the contact as June 4 because it wanted to see "North Korea's true" intention with regard to its nuclear problem, which could become apparent at the high- level U.S.-North Korean talk in New York on June 2, a source said.

Song Yong-tae, vice unification minister, who was named by the prime minister as South Korea's representative, said a solution to the North Korean nuclear issue could no longer be delayed because of its seriousness and importance. "We should try and resolve the nuclear issue first, before moving on to discussion of the North Korean proposal," Song said.

Seoul Accepts Accepts North's Exchange Proposal

SK0106024093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea will has decided [as received] to accept a North Korean proposal for a vice-ministerial working-level contact to discuss an exchange of emissaries for talks on a summit and the North Korean nuclear problem, YONHAP learned Tuesday. The decision was made Tuesday in a high-level strategic meeting presided over by Prime Minister Hwang In-song and Seoul's official response will be conveyed to Pyongyang on Wednesday morning in the form of a telephone message from Hwang.

Seoul will counterpropose, however, that the vice-ministerial contact at the Truce Village of Panmunjom be on Saturday rather than Friday. The South had earlier suggested Saturday, but in its proposal Monday the North called for it to be on Friday.

The last inter-Korean talks were when the chairmen of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) met in January. Seoul is likely to be represented by Vice Unification Minister Song Yong-tae and Yi Sung-kon, chairman-designate of the Southern-side component of the JNCC.

"The government has drawn up its position in such a direction as enables inter-Korean talks while keeping the principle of dealing with the nuclear matter as a major issue," an informed government source said. "We have to pay special attention to the fact that North Korea is showing an intention to tackle the nuclear issue as well in its counterproposal," another government source said. "And the government has reached an agreement of resuming the dialogue with North Korea regardless of its format," he said.

The meeting had been split between two opinions—accepting the working-level contact on Friday and delaying it to June 8—and the participants eventually comprised on Saturday, sources said. The government is expected to deliver a message containing its firm position that the nuclear problem, the biggest stumbling block to inter-Korean dialogue, be settled before anything else.

The South will also offer to help North Korea's economic recovery through the full-fledged resumption of economic cooperation, including visits by businessmen, if Pyongyang reverses its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and accepts international nuclear inspections, sources said. On Monday, North Korean Prime Minister Kang Song-san, in a telephone message to Hwang, proposed having the working-level contact on Friday to discuss exchanges of emissaries and other inter-Korean issues, including the nuclear problem.

North, South Students Hold Telephone Talks

SK2905093793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0925 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—Korean student leaders in South and North Korea and abroad studied ways to contribute to unification and prepare the third youth student unification festival in talks made over telephone on Saturday. In Seoul the telephone discussion, which took place openly at the student hall of Korea University, was part of programs marking the embarkation of first-phase activities of the National League of College Student Organizations (Hanchongnyon).

In the two-hour-long talks begun at 8:10 a.m., the student leaders agreed to strive to bring about durable peace on the Korean peninsula, to materialize an August 15 pan-national conference and to have preliminary talks to conclude sisterhood ties between South and North Korean colleges. They also agreed to strengthen the bond of the Pan-National Youth-Student League for the Unification of the Fatherland (Pomchonghaknyon) to which they belong.

North Korean student leaders made the telephone conversation at a hotel in Beijing, China, and overseas leaders in Tokyo. Hanchongnyon's embarkation ceremony took place at the Korea University campus for six hours beginning 8:30 p.m. Friday with the attendance of about 50,000 students from 187 colleges across the country. Meanwhile, the prosecution plan to take legal actions against Kim Pyong-sam, Yonsei University student body president and chairman of Hanchongnyon's Unification Committee, who made the telephone conversation in Seoul and 10 other students involved in the talks on charges of National Security Law violation.

Seoul, U.S. Agree on Attitude to DPRK Talks

SK3105001793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have agreed that U.S.-North Korean talks could be upgraded to the cabinet ministerial level if Pyongyang shows efforts to resolve its nuclear issue peacefully, a South Korean government source says. The agreement came during consultations between the United States and South Korea on the nuclear issue when Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Peter Tarnoff visited Seoul in late April, the source said Sunday.

The South Korean Government will actively support for any effort [as received] to improve relations between the United States and North Korea if Pyongyang accepts the international demand to abandon its program to develop nuclear weapons, said the source, requesting anonymity. South Korea and the United States held the position that the level of the U.S.-North Korean talks could be upgraded to the ministerial level, if necessary, he said.

"Depending on the North Korean attitude, the United States could upgrade the level of its talks with North Korea in stages," he said. "As conditions for such upgrading, North Korea has to stay in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and accept inspections of the International Atomic Energy Agency and mutual inspection with South Korea," the source said.

As a result, there is a possibility that U.S.-North Korean contacts could be raised to the levels of undersecretaries and eventually to secretaries or ministers if North Korea shows genuine efforts to resolve the nuclear issue peacefully at Wednesday's talks in New York, he said. If the level of contact between Washington and Pyongyang was raised to that of cabinet ministers, the two sides could start talking about the question of establishing diplomatic relations, the source said.

Seoul Prepares for New U.S. Military Strategy

SK3105071493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has decided to prepare for possible changes in the U.S. military strategy for Korea and in the joint U.S.-South Korean defense structure, a Defense Ministry official said Monday. The official said the preparation could become unavoidable since the United States was reportedly considering revising its worldwide strategy, which had called for countering wars simultaneously in two different regions.

Under budgetary strain, some press reports said, the United States could decide to deploy its troops in one area first and then send them to another, following the termination of hostilities in the first area. The ministry will try to ascertain the accuracy of the reports through the U.S. forces headquarters and U.S. Embassy in Seoul, the official said, requesting anonymity. If the reports were true, he added, Korea hoped to discuss countermeasures when the two countries convene a defense ministers' conference in Washington in June.

If the proposed strategy is adopted, it is highly likely the United States would give priority to the Middle East over the Korean peninsula and that is why Korean military leaders are anxious to find out the truth of the reports, the official said. And if the U.S. move is confirmed, it would be unavoidable for Seoul to make partial revision to the existing U.S.-Korean defense structure. Measures have to be taken to strengthen the defense of the Korean peninsula in the event of a concentrated deployment of U.S. troops in the Middle East, the official said. The administration of President George Bush had maintained a policy of sending U.S. troops to two different regions in the event of simultaneous wars.

Seoul To Ask U.S. for More Access to Technology

SK3105040293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0327 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—South Korea will ask the United States for the same treatment as members of the Coordinating Committtee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) in getting access to strategic technology, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday. The two countries sit down for their fourth annual COCOM working-level talks in Honolulu on June 7-9.

Korea's revision to its external trade law last year-end for control on import and export of its strategic materials takes effect July 1 in an attempt to register as a COCOM cooperation nation before actually joining the committee. Seoul officials say non-membership in COCOM is barring Korea from importing advanced materials, equipment and technology from the United States. Seoul will explain last year's law revision and ask Washington to lift many of the limits on strategic exports to Korea by treating it the same as a COCOM nation, they said.

The two countries have exchanged a memorandum of understanding on protecting sensitive materials and technology, an attempt on the U.S. side to extend COCOM principles to beyond the 17-nation COCOM. COCOM, a U.S.-led establishment formed in 1949, is based in Paris and mostly monitors east European countries and communist nations, including North Korea, Vietnam and Cuba. The committee has seven cooperation nations.

Exports to U.S. Increase 4.9% Jan-Apr

SK0106023593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP)—Exports to the United States rose 4.9 percent in the first four months of the year over a year earlier, the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) said on Tuesday. January-April exports were 5.76 billion U.S. dollars, compared with 5.49 billion dollars a year earlier.

U.S.-bound exports peaked at 21.4 billion dollars in 1988, but dropped to 20.64 billion dollars in 1989, 19.36 billion dollars in 1990, 18.55 billion dollars in 1991 and 18.09 billion dollars in 1992. Powering the rise were cars, semiconductors and computers.

Car exports rose 59.6 percent to 241 million dollars, computers, 60.4 percent to 518 million dollars, semiconductors, 22.6 percent to 833 million dollars, machinery, 9 percent to 264 million dollars, heavy electrical equipment, up 286.6 percent to 141 million dollars, and textiles, up 12.9 percent to 143 million dollars. Help came from the continued strength of the Japanese yen, which made Korean goods more competitive in the marketplace, and the export boost will continue because the yen will remain strong for some time, a KFTA official said.

Businessmen To Meet U.S. Counterparts 13-15 Jun

SK2905034493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—South Korean businessmen are said to be looking forward to the first private-level Korea-U.S. business conference since new governments took over in the two countries. Businessmen of the two countries hope to beef up bilateral non-governmental economic cooperation in the sixth meeting of the Korea-U.S. Business Council, slated for Washington on June 13-15.

Korean delegates will be led by Korean-side council Co-chairman Ku Pyong-hoe (chairman of Lucky-Goldstar International Corp.) and 17 other members, including Hyundai Group Chairman Chong Se-yong, Samsung Electronics Co. Chairman Kang Chin-ku, Daewoo Corp. Vice Chairman Yi Kyong-hun and Hyonsung Group Chairman Cho Sok-nae. Their 18 American counterparts include U.S.-side Chairman Michael Von Clemm (director of Liberty Mutual Insurance Group), Texas Instruments Chairman Jerry Junkins, USX Corp. President Thomas Usher, Combustion Engineering President Richard Slember and Motorola Vice President Rick Younts.

Korean Ambassador to Washington Han Sung-su, ruling Democratic Liberal Party first policy coordinator So Sang-mok, and Assistant Trade, Industry and Resources Minister Pak Un-so, Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and U.S. Government and Congress trade leaders will attend the meeting as special guests and make speeches. The conference breaks into manufacturing, services, and technology committees, and an intellectual property rights (IPR) subcommittee, and touches on a wide range of economic tieups in the four fields, to be lodged to the governments in the two countries as recommendations after the concluding process.

In the committee sessions, delegates will discuss joint approach to third countries, environment policies, U.S. anti-dumping cases, financial market liberalization, transfer pricing, potential areas for joint development and commercialization of industrial technology, exchange of technology survey teams, and effective implementation and enforcement of IPR related laws in Korea, among other issues. President Kim Yong-sam, who so far had little contact with business leaders, shows interest in the meeting and invited 12 members of the council to lunch Saturday to stress the importance of bilateral business cooperation.

Students, Police Clash in Seoul Demonstration

30 Students Injured

SK2805143993 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1231 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Some 2,000 students from universities in provincial areas who came to Seoul to participate in a rally of the Korean Federation of General Student Councils [Hanchongnyon] held at Korea University staged a violent demonstration in the Yonhui-tong area in Seoul this afternoon. The students demanded the clarification of the truth of the 18 May incident and the punishment of the former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

The demonstration resulted in the injury of some 30 students and riot policemen and caused a severe traffic jam in the Yonhui-tong area for three hours.

Students Try To Send Message to U.S.

SK2905114493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Approximately 40,000 university students belonging to the National Alliance of College Student Organizations, which was officially formed on 28 May, conducted a peace march from Korea University to Taehak-ro street in Seoul this afternoon. They are now waging demonstrations in Chongno and Myongdong streets, demanding that responsible persons who are connected with the Kwangju democratic uprising be punished. Because of this, traffic has been seriously jammed around Seoul areas.

Approximately 40,000 students belonging to Hanchongnyon, the National Alliance of College Student Organizations, have attempted to deliver to Chongwadae [presidential residence] and the U.S. Embassy a resolution calling for the disclosure of the truth of the 18 May 1980 Kwangju democratic uprising. Because police prevented students from delivering it, they started demonstrating at 1600 [0700 GMT].

Because of the demonstrations not only in Chongno streets but also on the streets in front of Myongdong, Midopa Department Store, and Sinsege Department Store, traffic has been seriously jammed around Seoul. Approximately 10 riot policemen were injured by approximately 200 students wielding iron pipes during today's demonstrations. Also, approximately 100 riot policemen of two riot police companies were disarmed by students. Two students, including a Mr. Yim, a junior at the department of Korean Literature at Kangnam University, were injured as well.

Students are expected to wage demonstrations again this evening in Yonhuidong where the two former presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u live. They are therefore likely to continue their demonstration until later this evening. Partly as a preparation for the students' surprise demonstrations, the police office has issued a class-A emergency alert order for areas around Seoul and has instructed police stations to set up wire nets to protect their offices from being attacked.

'Thousands' Clash in Demonstrations

SK2905104193 Seoul YONHAP in English 1034 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—Thousands of students demonstrated in Seoul on Saturday afternoon demanding the uncovery of facts about "Kwangju massacre" and an "open apology of the United States." Students claim the U.S. was behind the Kwangju incident of 1980. The students were part of about 30,000 students who took part in overnight ceremonies marking the embarkation of first-phase activities of the national league of college student organizations (Hanchongnyon).

Upon the completion of the ceremonies at the Korea University campus, the participating students made a peace march along the 5.4km road from Anam-dong, Pomun-ro, Samson-kyo and the Taehak-ro. From the Taehak-ro, the students were originally set to have a rally at the Marronnier park before dispersion. But, they instead marched into the main Chongno street from around 4:10 p.m. And headed for the Yonhi-dong area where the two former presidents live.

Hanchongnyon earlier formed a suicide squad to arrest former presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u who they argue are responsible for the Kwangju incident and, therefore, should be punished. The students were dispersed by tear-gas firing riot police near the Chongno 3-ka intersection, and later regrouped near the Bank of Korea building in the heart of Seoul where they clashed with police. Two students including freshman Yim of Kangnam university were injured in the clash and about ten others were apprehended.

Police Launch Raid on Student Offices

SK3105025393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—Police arrested 44 students and seized enough petrol bombs to fill four 2.5-ton trucks in a pre-dawn raid Monday on student union offices at Yonsei and Korea Universities. Some 1,700 riot policemen mounted the attack at 3:30 on Korea and Yonsei Universities simultaneously, but failed to nab several suspected ringleaders for whom they had arrest warrants.

Slipping through fingers of the police were Kim Chae-yong, chairman of the Korean Federation of University Student Councils (Hanchongnyon), Kim Pyong-sam, chairman of the Hanchongnyon Fatherland Unification Committee, and other student leaders. The arrest warrants were issued on Sunday under the National Security Law, which they are suspected of violating by having telephone conversations with North Korean student leaders on Saturday morning. The search and arrest warrants were the first issued against student activists since President Kim Yong-sam took office in February as the first civilian chief executive in 32 years.

Hanchongnyon staged violent demonstrations in downtown Seoul on Saturday afternoon to demand a thorough investigation into the bloody suppression of the 1980 Kwangju democratization movement after an inaugural rally at Korea University. In one of the demonstrations, students stole the helmets and other equipment of some 40 riot policemen and burnt them. Police arrested 27 students and sent them all to summary court.

PRC Foreign Minister Concludes Seoul Visit

'Optimistic' on U.S.-DPRK Talks

SK3105230893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2101 GMT 31 May 93

[AP, YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said on 31 May that he is optimistic concerning U.S.-North Korean high-level talks, which will be held on 2 June concerning the suspicion about North Korea's nuclear weapons development. In his meeting with reporters in Japan, he said that the PRC expects the nuclear issue to be resolved through dialogue. He predicts that the talks will be properly carried out. The PRC has so far opposed international sanctions and pressures against the Pyongyang side concerning the North Korean nuclear issue.

Departs for Japan 29 May

SK2905005593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen ended a sucessful four-day visit to Seoul on Saturday [29 May] and headed for Japan. The visit was rated a success by South Korean officials, who said the two countries reached an understanding of the North Korean nuclear situation and agreed on close cooperation for its peaceful solution. Qian met twice with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu during his stay in Seoul, a follow-up encounter to their meeting in Bangkok last month.

While the Bangkok talks succeeded in putting North Korea's nuclear issue on the bilateral agenda, officials here say China took an active stand at the Seoul meetings and is expected to exert last-minute persuasion on its communist ally to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and accept outside inspection of its suspected nuclear facilities. Qian and Han also shared interest in bilateral and multilateral security dialogue and agreed to launch various working-level negotiation channels on overall South Korea-China relations.

PRC Official: Coal Supply to DPRK Reduced

SK3105114993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1142 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (YONHAP)—China has drastically reduced the amount of its coal supply to North Korea in the recent past after Pyongyang failed to pay it in time, an official at the heilongjiang provincial government in Northern China said on Monday. The official said that his province and the Liaoning Province had in the past supplied 3 and 1.5 million tons of coal, respectively, to North Korea a year.

Recently, however, his Heilongjiang Province cut the coal supply by more than 30 percent and the Liaoning Province suspended the supply altogether after North Korea couldn't pay the coal supply even in kind much less in cash. Earlier in the year, his province, too, suspended coal shipment to North Korea entirely but later resumed it in a reduced amount after North Korea pledged faithful payment in kind.

"The debt North Korea owes to our province alone in connection with their energy imports runs to several hundred million dollars," he said. The official also said that after North Korea couldn't keep payment schedule over the coal and cokes they imported from Russia, Russia has suspended their shipment to North Korea completely early in the year to add to worsening relations between Russia and North Korea.

Minister: PRC May Not Oppose Sanctions on North

SK3105070193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, while saying that he "understands" China not openly supporting economic sanctions against North Korea, indicated on Monday he does not expect Chinese opposition either. Asked about possibility of action by the U.N. General Assembly [UNGA] on North Korea's nuclear crisis as during the Korean war, Han said that the "chances are high" that the Security Council would keep adopting resolutions on the issue, suggesting that veto wielding-China would not block them.

"The situation is clearly different from the UNGA resolution on 'uniting for peace' during the Korean war," Han said in a question and answer session at the Korean Council on Foreign Relations. "Chances are high that the Security Council will keep passing resolutions. There won't be any need to refer the issue to the General Assembly," the foreign minister said.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, now visiting Japan after a trip to South Korea, has been quoted by the Tokyo press as saying that Beijing opposes economic sanctions on North Korea. "China is not in the position to say 'yes' when it is asked whether it supports the economic sanction," he said.

"There has been a case just recently where Beijing said it opposes certain action but did not exercise its veto power," said Han, apparently referring to the May 11 resolution urging North Korea to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). "China does not need to make itself clear whether it supports or opposes. This enhances its leverage on North Korea," Han said.

Russian Minister Discusses Science Cooperation

SK2905055393 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 May 93 p 16

[By correspondent Sim Chae-yul]

[Text] Russian Minister of Science and Technology Policy Boris Georgiyevich Saltykov visited the ROK on 28 May accompanied by 70 Russian scientists. He held talks with the ROK minister of science and technology during his visit, and he is expected to hold talks with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu. Minister Saltykov will host an exhibition of Russia's up-to-date technology in the National Central Science Hall at the Taedok Research Complex from 31 May to 2 June.

Minister Saltykov said: "This exhibition will be an opportunity to accelerate science and technology cooperation between the two countries." He revealed that 70 scientists and administrative officials accompanied him so that practical results can be achieved at the exhibition.

More than half of the 51 items on exhibit are new materials and machines. The Russians will hold a seminar on technology during the exhibition so that a basis for practical cooperation can be provided. The minister said: "Two years have passed since cooperative relations between the ROK and Russia were established. Now we should move away from the investigation stage and move toward strengthening full-dress cooperation."

He emphasized: "If cooperation is to be strengthened effectively, Russia should take measures to protect foreign investment, and the ROK should take measures to establish a protective system for intellectual property rights." For example, if a Russian scientist transfers or makes public to an ROK company or research institute the technology studied in Russia, there should be clarification on how and which country should have the right of ownership of that technology. He said this kind of problem does not appear in the exchange of basic science, and continued: "I hope that more Korean students will come to Russia to study our advanced science." Minister Saltykov added: "Russia is in need of investment capital." He advised the ROK to use the potential of Russia's munition industry and up-to-date industry.

Meeting on Technology Transfer Opens

SK2905062093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—The third South Korea-Russia science-technology ministers meeting opened here Saturday [29 May] with 22 delegates from the two countries attending.

In the meeting, which will continue through Thursday, South Korean Science and Technology minister Kim Si-chung and Russian Science and Technological Policy Minister Boris Saltykov will discuss bilateral transfer of high technology, joint research on putting high technology to practical use, exchange of scientists and operation of the Korea-Russia Science and Technology Cooperation Center.

The two sides host the annual meeting in turn in compliance with the Korea-Russia science and technology cooperation treaty signed in December 1990, ends on June 3. [sentence as received]

They will exchange views on setting up a research institute in Russia for Korean industrial companies to do research with Russian scientists on advanced technologies, and Korea's participation in Russian projects for converting defense industries into civilian industries.

Seoul To Adopt Plan for Trade, Foreign Ties

SK3105091593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—South Korea will seek to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in the second half of next year and elevate its economic system to international standards. Tariffs will be lowered to levels in advanced countries and official development assistance to developing countries will be increased. Foreign investment and technology purchases will be expanded.

Overseas diplomatic missions will be reorganized to strengthen economic diplomacy, with increased use of experts such as retired civil servants, entrepreneurs, lawyers and Koreans working for international organizations. These are the highlights of a program of foreign trade and international economic relations that the new economy planning committee passed in a meeting presided over by Vice Economic Planning Minister Kim Yong-tae on Monday.

The program is part of President Kim Yong-sam's five-year plan to boost the economy. Non-economic diplomats from the military, Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and Information Ministry will be reassigned in support of economic diplomacy next year. At present, they account for more than half the staff at many overseas missions.

The Economic Planning Board plans to finish by negotiations with the Foreign Ministry by year-end so the number of economic attaches can be increased next year. An expert pool will be set up either at the Korea Institute of International Economic Policy or at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security to employ the knowledge and experience of retired government officials, entrepreneurs, lawyers and Koreans working for foreign and international organizations.

To become an OECD member, the government will formulate by year-end a position on OECD rules on invisible trade and capital movement liberalization, as well as on some 170 other OECD conventions. The economic system will be elevated to international norms, including liberalization of 217 service industries.

To encourage foreign investment, the Economic Planning Board will prepare by year-end a five-year program to open 274 industries to foreign investors and ease restrictions on foreign holdings in joint-venture companies. The average basic tariff rate will be lowered from the current 12.7 percent to the advanced-nation level of 7.9 percent in 1994, and an elastic tariff system complying with the general agreement on tariffs and trade will be implemented.

In bilateral trade relations, efforts will be made to solve pending issues and create conditions for long-term cooperation with the United States, to increase substantially cooperation with Japan, and to cement the base for increased cooperation with China. With the European

Community, relative discrimination in intellectual property rights protection will be rectified on a step-by-step basis and the conclusion of a basic cooperation pact will be sought.

General Yi Becomes Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman

SK2905042193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—Gen. Yi Yang-ho, the first Air Force officer to hold the post, became 25th chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff in a change-of-command ceremony at the Women's Army Corps School in the Defense Ministry compound on Saturday [29 May] morning. "I will focus all energies on making a strategy that is accommodated to the changes of security surroundings, on reforming the military structure to maximize combined military strength and on building an independent and balanced military force," Yi said in his inaugural speech.

"We are to actively correct false custom and systems, which hinder efficient management of the military, and we should become a national army that devotes itself only to its proper duties and is loved by the people." Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae, National Assembly Defense Committee Chairman Sin Sang-u, the chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and Commander of the United States forces in South Korea Gen. Robert RisCassi attended the ceremony.

Auditors Receive Files for Arms Purchases Probe

SK3105112593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1105 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—The Defense Security Command on Monday turned its files on information materials on purchases of expensive military hardwares from abroad over to the Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI], enabling the board to look into possible irregularities over arms purchase more effectively. A senior board official said that his board's probe into the arms procurement, code-named "Yulgok Project," has so far revealed that in several incidents, arms purchases worth more than 5 billion won were made without the president's approval.

He said that by law, all purchases costing 5 billion or more won have to be approved by the president. Other irregularities uncovered include the violation of payment periods and excess advance payments made in the procurement of military equipment. BAI inspectors are conducting performance tests of those imported weapons systems over which some suspicion of irregularities had arisen, the official said.

Minister Sees Seoul 'Leadership' Role in Asia

SK3105041193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 31 May 93

["News Analysis" by Yi Tong-min: "New Diplomacy Declares Liberation From Chains of National Division"]

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, declaring Korea's adulthood, presented the principles of a new diplomacy that envisions independence, globalism and diversity Monday. He envisioned "liberation" from imposed limits on a divided country that he compared to a geopolitical orphan victimized by the cold war.

In his most specific foreign policy speech since taking office in February, Han noted that the world is changing, and so is Korea's status. The speech, dotting the "I"s of President Kim Yong-sam's own speech a week ago declaring Korea's "new diplomacy," says that past administrations ended in noting the need to participate in world issues, but this administration could act on such a need. It says that Korea can now assume leadership, especially in fomenting new order in Northeast Asia.

Han summarized his diplomacy into five fundamentals—globalism, diversification, multi-dimensionalism, regional cooperation and future orientation. Under these five goals, Korea will encompass world-shared values such as democracy, freedom, human rights and environment protection. It will participate in solving international problems such as peace maintenance, arms control, poverty and environment.

The turnaround for a more global approach is most obvious in inter-Korean diplomacy. "While continuing to deal with inter-Korean relations as one of our top priority issues, our diplomacy will no longer become a hostage to it," he said.

Han's speech reflected the confidence of the country's first civilian administration in three decades. In a background briefing, Han recalled the years when Korea was often criticized for human rights violations. Backed by its legitimacy, the Kim administration is eager to be identified as sharing world values, including human rights.

The speech also reflected confidence in dealing with North Korea. "South-North Korean relations have basically changed in comparative terms," Han told the briefing. "No longer is it our loss to accept North Korea's demands. In fact, it can be more to our benefit to give it what it demands."

He explained the new diplomacy as partly a change in priority. "South Korea's budget share in the United Nations and contributions to other international organizations amount to roughly 25 million U.S. dollars. This is only half of 50 million-dollar F-16 jet fighter price tag," he said. "With only half the cost of an F-16, we can do enough so that we will not need to purchase the F-16," he said. Another attitude change under new diplomacy is on Asia-Pacific regional cooperation from "active participation" to "leadership."

Korea has shown deep interest in regional security dialogue, taking part in such dialogue with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) while throwing full support for a summit among members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to discuss political as well as economic agendas. But it ultimately hopes to form a Mini-CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) in Northeast Asia under Seoul's initiative. "We can take the initiative because we are not in rivalry with other countries such as between Japan and China. There is less negativity to South Korea taking the lead," Han said.

Kim Receives 86.5% Approval Rating on Reform

SK3105033993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam has an 86.5-percent approval rating for his reform drive and other policies, according to a telephone poll by YONHAP. Of the 1,300 adults questioned May 27-28 across the nation except on Cheju Island, 78 percent said the government was an eye-catching success in cracking down on social irregularities. Kim's recruiting of dissident leaders in the government won 64.2 percent approval.

The poll, to mark Kim's 100th day in office, which falls on June 4, was conducted by the World Research Institute and has a margin of errors of plus or minus 2.72 percentage points. Asked to appraise Kim's execution of his policies during his first months in office, 25.7 percent said he was doing very well, 60.8 percent said rather well, and 12.5 percent so-so. Just 0.9 percent said he was doing poorly and no one gave him zero for his efforts.

Kim had 88.1 percent support from people who voted for him in December, 87.9 percent from people who voted for Kim Tae-chung and 90.6 percent from voters for Chong Chu-yong. The government's reforms proved to have high support from the public, with 78 percent saying social malpractices were "much" or "rather" corrected as the result of the anti-corruption drive.

Some 65.7 percent saw changes in such powerful organizations as the Agency for National Security Planning, Prosecution and Defense Security Command and 59.2 percent felt public servants were more friendly than before. While 55.2 percent trusted Kim to keep his promise not to accept political funds during his term, 37.2 percent thought he couldn't help receiving a little in respect of Korean political reality and 7.6 percent were unsure.

While 64.8 percent wanted reprimands for politicians connected to the 1979 coup-like military affair, 28.2 percent were against punitive measures for the sake of national stability. Voices to censure politicians responsible for the incident were particularly loud in Kwangju (79.4 percent), South Cholla Province (75 percent), and North Cholla Province (89.8 percent), compared with other areas.

In response to the government's policy to freeze pay in line with its promotion of "pain-sharing" to perk up the economy, 74.2 percent supported the decision and 22.9 percent said they could not agree to it. The report card on the government's economic plan was comparatively bad, with 30.6 percent saying the economy was looking up, 54.8 percent saying so-so, and 13.5 percent observing it was in worse condition. Many economic activists in their 30s and 40s viewed the economy as getting worse.

On Kim's including of dissident activists in his team, 64.2 percent said it was desirable while 10.2 percent disapproved. Many applauded the anti-corruption investigation on the financial industry, prosecutors and other areas, but a majority said the "untouchables" still existed.

While 37.2 percent thought the government's cleansing drive had no sanctuary, 57.7 percent disagreed. The younger, richer, and more educated they were, the more they believed there still was sanctuary in the probing.

Most negative responses to the anti-corruption activities came from Kwangju, South Cholla, and North Chungchong, while North and South Kyongsang Provinces generally approved of them. Stabilization of prices was picked as the most immediate task for the government to tackle (38.9 percent), followed by political and social reform (21.2 percent), improvements in college entry (3.8 percent), implementation of real-name financial transactions (3 percent), investigation into May 18 Kwangju democratization movement (2.8 percent), inter-Korean dialogue (1.2 percent), and cleansing past wrongdoings (1.1 percent).

Kim: No 'Shock Measures' To Stimulate Economy

SK3105070493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam reassured the heads of some small- and medium-sized industrial companies Monday that his government would use neither shock measures nor coercion to stimulate the economy. "The government will help those who help themselves, and it will render maximum support as far as it doesn't weaken business and economic conditions," Kim told the businessmen. "Just because small- and medium-sized companies are weaker in the areas of capital, credit and information than large-sized businesses, they should not seek government protection but do their best to gain competitiveness," he said.

He called for all business leaders to be reborn to build a new economy and called for creativity to sweep out egotistic practices and collective selfishness so that everyone can actively take part in productive work. Large business groups should concentrate on seeking new ways of management in the wake of severance of money-related ties between the government and business, he said. He promised to radically renovate and develop the financial industry with bold steps such as allowing banks to name their own presidents and rationalizing all other economic systems to free business activities and bring economic justice.

Tax Administration To Levy Penalty on Posco

SK3105091093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)—The National Tax Administration [NTA], announcing the result of its regular corporate tax audit of Pohang Iron and Steel Co., said Monday it will levy 79.3 billion won in penalty taxes on Posco. Winding up a three-month probe, the NTA said it will collect 73 billion won from Posco and its affiliates and 6.3 billion won from former Posco chairman Pak Tae-chun and his family.

Pak, a former co-chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], had resigned as Posco's honorary chairman after he resigned his DLP chairmanship in opposition to the party's nomination of Kim Yong-sam for president late last year. Pak left the party shortly before the presidential election day.

Retail Prices Increase 3.7% Since 1 Jan

SK0106023693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP)—Retail prices have risen 3.7 percent since Jan. 1, the same as a year earlier, while wholesale prices are up 1.5 percent, compared with 1.3 percent. Prices edged up 0.3 percent in May, the lowest rise this year, against 0.6 percent a year earlier, the National Statistics Office and Bank of Korea announced Tuesday.

Prices rose 0.8 percent in January, 0.7 percent in February, 1.3 percent in March and 0.6 percent in April. The low rate of retail price inflation in May was the result of a drop in agricultural and livestock prices such as rice and pork and adjustmemt of premiums for medical insurance in March, two months earlier than last year, the report said.

Leading Indicators Indicate 'Slow Recovery'

SK0106030393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP)—The South Korean economy did not improve in April but leading indicators and rising exports tell of a slow recovery, the National Statistical Office said on Tuesday. In April, industrial production was down 0.2 percent from March but up 0.1 percent from April 1992. Warehouse releases were off 0.6 percent from March but up 1.9 percent from April 1992.

The NSO report blamed annual maintenance in the oil refining industry and one less working day than other months. Inventories were up 5.1 percent from April 1992, the lowest rise since April 1988, showing that they are nearly under control and factories will start active operations soon.

Manufacturing-sector factories were operating at 79.2 percent of capacity, down 3.3 percentage points from April 1992 and nearly the same as March. Consumption declined 0.3 percent from March, but rose 8.6 percent from April 1992.

Receipt of machinery orders rose 11.1 percent from April 1992, but approval of machinery imports fell 23.2 percent. Domestic construction orders rose 18.2 percent from April 1992, and permits soared 26.7 percent.

The working population rose 0.2 percent from April 1992 and the unemployment rate marked 3.0 percent, down from 3.1 percent in the previous month. The leading index gained 1.9 percent and coincident index increased 1 percent.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Threatens Polls Withdrawal 16 May

BK0106073593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Message from Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party, to Akashi, Butrus-Ghali, and Reginald Austin; dated 16 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Excellencies: With reference to the two messages of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP]—one, dated 17 May, No. 20 CPP/C/UN/93; and another, dated 3 May, No. 23 CPP/C/UN/93—in which each message discusses the network in charge of the ballot boxes and irregularities of the election process, addressed to His Excellency [H.E.] Reginald Austin;

With reference to the CPP representative's statement made at the last three meetings of UNTAC electoral teams and various political parties, held successively in accordance with Article 4/12, Annex 1 of the election law, and the implementation law;

And in particular, with reference to the message No. 24 CPP/C/UN/93, dated 7 May, signed by my vice chairman, H.E. Hun Sen, and with reference to your message dated 12 May in which you did not express satisfaction with our proposal;

Of deep concern to my party personnel, including officials and those who support this entire process is the issue of the network in charge of the ballot boxes and the trick of changing ballots, which we have tried to raise and discuss with you. With this, I would like to again stress to Your Excellencies that my party personnel trust UNTAC in the implementation and the organization of the coming election. They have also expressed the opinion that UNTAC would reply to our proposals.

Unfortunately, your decision dated 12 May, did not implement the good measures we have proposed. This also cannot reduce the concern of the CPP.

Excellencies, for this reason, I would like to stress that it is also very regrettable that your decision was not in agreement with our proposals. It is as if political parties have to give up on the possibility of protesting and objecting to the results of the coming election.

I believe that if you cannot agree or accept the proposals of our party personnel, including officials and those who support the election process—whose sole aim is to strengthen the freedom and fairness of the entire election process in Cambodia—then the CPP would consider withdrawing from the coming election.

Please accept my high consideration.

[Signed] Chea Sim, CPP chairman

Sihanouk Issues 26 May Report on New Government

BK2805145393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 May 93

["Report to compatriots" by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman, in Phnom Penh on 26 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear compatriots, I am honored to present you with the following report:

1. On the morning of 26 May I had very important talks with three delegations, namely the delegation of the European Community, the delegation of the French Senate, and the delegation of French National Assembly, and I told them the following:

2. I have decided that I will continue to actively serve Cambodia even after August-September 1993 in light of the wishes expressed by A. UN Secretary-General His Excellency [H.E.] Butrus Butrus-Ghali; B. H.E. Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic; and C. the overwhelming majority of the Cambodian compatriots.

As there is a virtual consensus on my becoming the head of state of the "new" Cambodia ensuing from the May 1993 general elections, I accept in advance every decision to be made by the National Assembly, elected through the aforementioned polls, concerning the ballot system of the presidential elections and the power to be given or not given to the head of state. I accept the presidential elections by universal suffrage or by National Assembly elections. I accept the presidential system of the American type or of the French type of the Fifth Republic. However, I accept any other formulas desired and chosen by the Constituent Assembly and the National Assembly stemming out of the May 1993 general elections, namely a constitutional monarchy in which "the king reigns, but does not govern," or a republic of the type of the Third or Fourth [as heard] French Republic where the president, who assumes no power, specializes in "inaugurating flower exhibitions."

I will accept whatever position provided that our people and the international community are convinced that I do not abandon Cambodia and the Cambodian people who, in the new stage, still need me.

3. In case a two-thirds majority vote by the deputies is impossible to obtain in the Constituent Assembly for the adoption and promulgation of Cambodia's new constitution, I propose that UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], in cooperation with me as the SNC chairman, approach the Constituent Assembly so that it replaces the formula of two-thirds majority with the simple majority of votes by the deputies for the adoption and promulgation of the new constitution.

By so doing, Cambodia will avoid a blocked constitutional process and a constitutional crisis.

4. I definitively renounce my proposal on the formation of a quadripartite government of national reconciliation with the participation of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea called the Khmer Rouge. I entrust the sole government and National Assembly that will come out of the May 1993 general elections with the care of deciding whether or not to include the Khmer Rouge in a future Cambodian Government. I will not intervene in the composition of such a government.

5. On behalf of the new Cambodia, I declare official and definitive recognition of the universality of the respect for human rights and the respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens of both sexes, including their freedom of speech, expression, and press. This universal concept must have the same meaning and values whether it is in Cambodia or in any other truly liberal democratic countries. This concept should not differ from one country to the next or from one "world" to the next. It should have the same meaning and values in all countries on earth. Nonetheless, Cambodia from now on must have the same concept about respecting human rights as France or the United States.

6. The foreign policy of new Cambodia should proceed as follows:

A. Cambodia is an independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned state. Cambodia keeps its door wide open to all countries in the world. Cambodia maintains friendly ties with all countries and peoples in the world. Cambodia embarks on a free-market economic system. Cambodia welcomes foreign investment and guarantees that there will be no nationalization.

B. Cambodia maintains fraternal friendly relations with neighboring countries. Cambodia only wishes that its neighbors respect and recognize its 1969 land frontiers and territorial waters that have already been internationally recognized. Concerning the issue of the Vietnamese civilians, male and female, currently living in Cambodia, the new government of Cambodia stemming from the May 1993 elections will find a means to settle it peacefully, that is, through fraternal negotiations with the SRV.

C. So long as the SRV has not received ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] membership before Cambodia, Cambodia should not join ASEAN because Cambodia must maintain its neutrality and remain equidistant between ASEAN and the Indochinese states. It should not get close to any one bloc. Anyway, Cambodia no longer belongs to the Indochinese bloc.

I ask all beloved and esteemed compatriots to please accept my deepest affection and regards as well as the five blessings of Lord Buddha, namely longevity, social prestige, happiness, strength, and enlightenment.

Phnom Penh, 26 May 1993

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

CPP Voices Support for Stance

BK2805143993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 May 93

["Statement" of the Cambodian People's Party, CPP, issued in Phnom Penh on 27 May—read by announcer]

[Text] On 26 May 1993 His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, graciously made a report to the Cambodian people throughout the country expressing his determination to continue to serve the nation unconditionally and pledging in advance to accept every decision made by the Constituent Assembly, the new National Assembly, and the new government in the interests of the people.

The Cambodian People's Party and the entire leadership of the party and of the State of Cambodia have received this report with great emotion. They voice their support for His Highness' historic position with gratitude.

Phnom Penh, 27 May 1993

KR, Phnom Penh Troops Battle for Key Highway

BK2805131893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] SIEM REAP, Cambodia, May 28 (AFP)—A clash between Khmer Rouge [KR] guerrillas and Phnom Penh government troops on Friday interrupted travel along National Route 6 in western Cambodia, U.N. military observers here said.

Fighting broke out at dawn when the guerrillas attacked two bridges some 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Siem Reap, they said. "That piece of the road has been contested for a long time," a U.N. military observer said. "This is getting to be a pretty normal thing."

By mid-afternoon, Phnom Penh forces appeared to have pushed the guerrillas away from the important road linking central and western Cambodia, but traffic remained halted as the two forces traded artillery rounds, he said.

Military observers estimated that at least 60 Khmer Rouge were involved in the attack, possibly some of the same guerrillas who had attacked a mobile polling station Thursday in nearby Kompong Khlang. He said an estimated 100-strong Khmer Rouge force carried out that attack, during which a U.N. Bangladeshi major and three Cambodians were wounded.

"That's a lot of NADK [National Army of Democratic Kampuchea]. They normally operate in small units of 15 to 30 men," he said, using the acronymn of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla army.

Scattered Khmer Rouge attacks failed to slow voting in Cambodia's U.N. organized elections, which ended Friday with around 90 percent of the country's 4.7

million registered voters having cast their ballots. The Khmer Rouge boycotted the six-day elections.

PDK Spokesman Denies Attack on UNTAC

BK2905025893 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 May 93

["Rejection" by the spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea; dated 28 May—read by announcer]

[Text] I. On 27 May, foreign radios reported that the spokesman of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] accused the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea of attacking an UNTAC election team in Kompong Khleang in Siem Reap Province, wounding a Bangladeshi national.

II. The spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] vehemently rejects this politically ill-intentioned UNTAC accusation. This incident was a provocation of the Vietnamese aggressors, Vietnam's puppets, and UNTAC, and no one else.

III. The Vietnamese aggressors, Vietnam's puppets, and UNTAC have violated and trampled the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement. The key points of the agreement have not been implemented. As a matter of fact:

A. UNTAC has not yet verified that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces have withdrawn from Cambodia. Vietnam's old forces remain in Cambodia in the form of puppet soldiers and police and in the form of civilians in charge of the puppets' state machinery. New Vietnamese take the form of nearly 3 million Vietnamese nationals who have flowed into Cambodia with many rights, including the right to vote.

B. UNTAC has not allowed the Supreme National Council [SNC] to play any role whatsoever. The 23 October 1991 Paris agreement clearly says that the SNC is a legitimate body and the sole source of power cooperating with UNTAC to verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and to check the comprehensive implementation of the Paris agreement.

C. UNTAC has neither controlled nor taken over the five ministries and has allowed Vietnam and the puppets to do as they plese. Vietnam and its puppets have created insecurity and have constantly carried out political terrorism to murder, threaten, intimidate, and repress people.

It is the nonimplementation of the Paris agreement and the situation in which Vietnam continues its war of aggression in Cambodia and creates insecurity that are the root causes of all problems facing the Cambodian people and UNTAC. To be correct, it is UNTAC that should be responsible. Do not turn to blaming others.

[Dated] 28 May 1993
[Signed] PDK Spokesman

Sihanouk Proposes Establishment of Senate

BK2805111593 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 May 93 p 3

[Text] Phnom Penh—Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has floated the idea of having a senate to bring about national reconciliation.

Sources here say that Prince Sihanouk is likely to table this proposal at the last meeting of the Supreme National Council tomorrow.

The Paris peace agreement signed in October 1991 had made no mention of a senate. Under the agreement, a 120-seat Cambodian constituent assembly is to be formed after the elections.

Sources say that Prince Sihanouk plans to accommodate leaders from various parties in the senate, which will function like an upper house and complement the assembly. Unlike the elected assembly, members to the senate will be nominated by a future president or prime minister, depending on the Cambodian Constitution, which will be framed after the new assembly is in place.

The new assembly will have three months to frame and ratify a new Constitution.

After the election results are announced, the SNC will cease to exist and will no longer represent the country's sovereignty. The new assembly will become the supreme national body.

Sources say that the senate would serve as a counterbalance to the assembly, and would be a forum for national reconciliation.

Yesterday morning, the chief of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) Yasushi Akashi met Prince Sihanouk. Mr Akashi informed the Prince about the progress of the polls.

Early election results are expected to be announced tomorrow for the smaller provinces. By Sunday and Monday, a clearer picture is expected to emerge.

UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt said that by yesterday, 87 per cent of the registered electorate had voted, and officials expect at least a 90-95 per cent turnout.

So far, eight of the 21 provinces have logged a 90 per cent voter turnout. These are Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kampot, Kandal, Prey Veng, Sihanoukville and Takeo.

Kompong Cham, the constituency from where Prime Minister Hun Sen is standing for elections, showed an 80.5 per cent turnout.

But officials say the turnout there would reach the 90 per cent mark by the time polling ends tomorrow.

Mr Falt said that yesterday, Khmer Rouge fighters fired at a mobile polling team near Siem Reap, injuring a Bangladesh army major and three Cambodian voters.

He said that more Khmer Rouge members had cast their votes in spite of the boycott called by their leaders.

Article: CPP May Refuse To Give Up Power

BK2805112393 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 May 93 p 26

[Article by Harish Mehta, in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap: "Will Hun Sen Wage War If He Loses the Election?"]

[Text] Will Hun Sen wage war if he loses the election? There is a new fear in Cambodia. There are worries among Cambodian opposition politicians and diplomats that the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) may refuse to hand over power and impose a Burma-type hardline rule in Cambodia.

These fears, real or imagined, have given rise to three scenarios. As a senior military officer serving with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) put it: "The future stability of Cambodia is not in the hands of the Khmer Rouge, because the guerillas have been more or less emasculated. Its stability lies clasped in the mailed fist of the Hun Sen government."

The first scenario—one that looks likely—is that Mr Hun Sen will lose the election and Prince Norodom Ranariddh's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] will win convincingly. What then?

"If Hun Sen loses, he will cause a bloodbath in Cambodia," said the military officer, adding: "Hun Sen will not give up power without a fight. And if there is a fight, nobody will be able to take power away from him."

For his part, Mr Hun Sen has repeatedly said that if the CPP were to lose the election, it would hand over power to the legally-elected party, or parties. Even if Mr Hun Sen is sincere and sticks to his word, he may not have the last word within his party. In fact, he probably favours reconciliation, but his CPP compatriots may order the armed forces to move against other parties.

Those extreme orders are more likely to come from the president of the CPP, Chea Sim, a former communist who is the original party hardliner and is considered to be a rival to Mr Hun Sen.

Why has Mr Hun Sen—who had bent over backwards to cooperate with UNTAC, and had complied with the accord by handing over some of his ministries to UNTAC's supervision—suddenly come to be regarded with so much dark suspicion by so many diplomats and UNTAC officials?

The answer, said a diplomat, is simple. "Nobody likes to give up power, least of all a government that has used a tremendous amount of political intimidation to force voters to support a particular party." The diplomat was referring to the Hun Sen government which has ruled Cambodia since 1979, the year it was installed by Vietnam.

Said a veteran Cambodia watcher: "Hun Sen's people have been behaving very nervously, almost as if they can sense that they are going to lose, and they have resorted to killings and relentless intimidation."

Indeed, a party confident of victory would not behave in quite this way. The CPP appeared to have lost its cool when it saw the spontaneous and popular campaign mounted by its chief rival, Prince Ranariddh's FUNCINPEC party.

The second scenario—not a likely one—is that Mr Hun Sen's CPP wins with a massive majority, and power instantly goes to the head of its leaders. Suddenly, a party that had always been derisively labelled as the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime, gains its hard-won legitimacy, and sets about quickly imposing an iron rule.

Under these conditions, the opposition parties are likely to first question the fairness of the poll itself, and secondly, they may once again be forced to take up arms to remove the incumbent government.

The third scenario—and this is most likely—is that the CPP and FUNCINPEC will run neck and neck and the poll will end in a close photo-finish.

This would be the best scenario because the two parties would have no option but to learn to work together. Power-sharing would not just be politically correct. But it would become a necessity for a small party like FUNCINPEC which has a tremendous shortage of leaders, and would need to call upon the CPP to provide the talent it lacks.

Both Mr Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh have said that a future government will include elements from all the parties, including the more acceptable members of the Khmer Rouge. This is easier said than done because UNTAC would have gone away in a few months, leaving the parties to snipe at each other, and renege on their earlier commitments.

The first scenario has been the talk of the town in recent days, but there is a new element in the Cambodian elections. It now looks as if Mr Hun Sen's party will be in second place. The latest in Phnom Penh is that Prince Ranariddh's FUNCINPEC party will win the election. The likelihood of this happening was highlighted by the publication of two exit polls of voters by the KYODO News Service and JIJI PRESS, which revealed that FUNCINPEC would win the election.

Indeed, voter trends show that Prince Ranariddh has a massive appeal in the urban areas, where these exit polls were conducted. However the rural areas—forming 75 per cent of the country—were not polled, and it is precisely in the villages that Mr Hun Sen's party draws its grassroots support.

However, UNTAC quickly pounced on the Japanese news agencies and dismissed the exit polls as "totally unscientific".

The CPP could allege that the exit polls had resulted in a swing of votes against it, and it could refuse to accept the results of an election in which foreign media influenced voters.

The CPP could also say that the election was therefore not free and fair. This is a potentially destabilising situation that UNTAC had wanted to avoid, and had issued clear guidelines to the media to refrain from interviewing voters at the polling stations in the interest of national harmony and reconciliation.

Besides these worries there are other concerns. What will UNTAC do if some parties declare the election to be unfair? In theory, UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi is due to certify the polls free and fair this week. But will that suffice to convince the parties that it was really so?

Unlikely. The losing parties are likely to cry foul. But they will have two choices: to quietly accept the poll verdict or to wage war. At this point, it is difficult to say which of the two eventualities will come to pass.

A Hun Sen victory would signal an indirect victory for Vietnam, because the CPP and Hanoi still remain allies. To that extent, if Prince Ranariddh is defeated, it will mean that Thailand—a major supporter and a rival of Vietnam—will lose its influence in Cambodia.

Prince Ranariddh is also certain to continue with the economic liberalisation launched in the early 1980s by the present government. Even though Prince Ranariddh has criticised the Hun Sen-controlled economy as being "crude," and he has dismissed this kind of archaic liberalism out of hand, Prince Ranariddh too has no choice but to follow the same tack.

Finally, the role that the Khmer Rouge will play in future will shrink, as the areas it controls are also destined to shrink as well. The fact is that the Khmer Rouge has been marginalised.

Despite its threats to disrupt the polls, it has failed to stop the people from voting. Clearly, Cambodians want change, and wish to have no truck with a party like the Khmer Kouge that will once again take them back to their infamous "Year Zero," which was the year 1975 when it captured power in the country, banned money, and sent people to rural communes to grow rice.

UNTAC force commander Australian Lt-Gen John Sanderson has said that the Khmer Rouge is much weaker than it was in the 1970s and that its strength has shrunk to no more than 15,000 troops who are capable only of isolated acts of terror and cannot attack and hold on to territory.

To Cambodians this is a relief. But after the election results are announced next week, the Khmer Rouge will still be around and it will become the preoccupation of the new government to deal with them.

There are three ways of dealing with them. First, if the Khmer Rouge refuse to come to the negotiations table, it will become necessary to take a hard line against them and attack them in their hideouts.

Secondly, there is the carrot-and-stick approach, tried and tested in many countries facing terrorist threats. This is an approach in which the authorities may try and break the unity of the Khmer Rouge by wooing away the moderates and isolating the hardliners.

The third approach, essentially a soft-pedalling strategy, could be taken if a weak minority government results from the elections. Such a government will be utterly unable to tackle the Khmer Rouge because elements within it will disagree on how to tame them.

Under these conditions, the guerrillas will remain hidden from view and will quietly breed in the jungles until they can make a comeback.

Reportage on Election Results, Commentary

Akashi: Elections "Free and Fair"

BK2905032893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0316 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 29 (AFP)—Head of the U.N. mission in Cambodia Yasushi Akashi said Saturday that this week's elections were "free and fair" and that the results would be known in several days. Akashi said at the opening here of a meeting of the Supreme National Council that more than 4.25 million Cambodians, or 89.04 percent of registered voters, cast their ballot in the elections that opened Sunday and closed Friday.

"I have no hestitation in declaring that the conduct of the election was free and fair," said Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia which organised and supervised the polls. "The determination of the election as free and fair places a strict obligation on all participants to abide by the people's choice whatever it may be," he said.

Voters had been able to cast their ballots "without fear, in an atmosphere of calm that was almost completely free of violence and intimidation", he added.

The U.N.-backed Cambodian peace plan stipulated that elections must be "free and fair" if the international body was to ratify the results.

Hun Sen on 'Number of Problems'

BK2905090893 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, on 25 May in Phnom Penh held talks with a delegation from the

French Parliament—led by (Louis Akhat), member of the French Republic's National Assembly—which is observing the elections in Cambodia. A number of Cambodian officials and French Ambassador to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia Phillipe Coste were also present.

H.E. Hun Sen raised the issue of the elections and acknowledged that the overwhelming majority of the Cambodian people were pleased [words indistinct] to take part in the polls. He added that although the election campaign had been carried out more successfully than expected and although the balloting was safely held, the election process had not been conducted completely smoothly. This was due to a number of problems ensuing from some UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] officials' ignorance of UNTAC leaders' instructions. However, in general the election process was proceeding effectively.

H.E. Hun Sen also pointed out that we did not want the elections just for the sake of holding elections, but as a political solution to ending a war. We also wanted to achieve national reconciliation through truly democratic elections.

In his reply, (Louis Akhat) said he was satisfied and pleased with H.E. Hun Sen taking time out from his busy schedule to brief his delegation about the process of the current polls. He also talked about the time-honored historic relations between France and Cambodia, adding that he had wanted to see a democratic election held in Cambodia and he hoped the balloting would produce a [word indistinct] result that would help achieve national reconciliation in Cambodia.

Report on DK People Voting 'Lie'

BK2905034993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] A few days ago, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and those who ignorantly repeat others' statements deceitfully reported that this or that number of Democratic Kampuchea's [DK] people went to vote in Poipet.

This is just a lie. It must be specified what areas must be crossed from Pailin to Poipet in such a war situation: [word indistinct], hills, and many zones temporarily controlled by Vietnam and the puppets. When talking about geography, they make mistakes because those lying and spreading deceitful information do not know the area. Furthermore, none of the people in the zone administered by Democratic Kampuchea cares about the UNTAC election because they clearly realize that the UNTAC election is destroying the Cambodian nation and people.

The first phase of the election is said to have been completed. The second phase, the so-called mobile voting, exists in concept only. The fact is that voting is impossible because the people in the rural areas do not need to vote. The people are now busy working their land and growing crops to feed themselves, instead of going to vote for nothing. The Vietnamese are (?everywhere), just as in 1979. Therefore, the war will go on. The Cambodian people do not want their land annexed.

China Urges Acceptance of Results

BK2905044293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0432 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 29 (AFP)—China, in an implicit call to its Khmer Rouge allies to accept Cambodia's U.N.-organised election, hailed the polls Saturday as reflecting the "strong desire (of the voters) for peace."

"The patriotic enthusiasm and sense of responsiblity shown by the Cambodian voters fully reflects their strong desire for peace and reconstruction of their homeland," the Chinese ambassador here, Fu Xuezhang, told a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), Cambodia's reconciliation body.

"I hope that such a desire will be respected by all the Cambodian parties," said Fu, who gave copies of his statement to reporters after the SNC meeting.

The Maoist Khmer Rouge have boycotted the election, which ended Friday, and called it a "farce" aimed at legitimising their foes in Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government. China has been the radical guerrilla faction's main ally and chief supplier of weapons.

Fu expressed his hope that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's de facto head of state, "will achieve national reconciliation and set up a popular and trustworthy new government."

Almost 90 percent of Cambodia's registered voters have taken part in the election. This has been described as a major political defeat for the Khmer Rouge.

CPP Official: Certain Irregularities

BK2905160893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1557 GMT 29 May 93

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 29 (AFP)—The royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party of Prince Norodom Ranariddh took a strong lead over the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) in early returns Saturday from Cambodia's UN-organized elections.

A senior official of the CPP's Phnom Penh government immediately affirmed that there had been "certain irregularities" in the elections, raising fears that the ex-communist CPP might resist handing over power if it lost.

Of 48,400 ballots counted in Phnom Penh, Kratie, Sihanoukville and Pursat, 25,651 were cast for FUNCINPEC and 13,957 for the CPP, UN spokesman Eric Falt said.

The Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) of former Premier Son Sann was running a distant third among the 20 parties that contested Cambodia's first multi-party elections in two decades.

The numbers represented only a fraction of the 4.24 million votes cast nationwide, but the former guerrilla faction FUNCINPEC led the CPP in all four cities or provinces where preliminary results were available.

Officials from FUNCINPEC, a party founded by former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Ranariddh's father, said they were overjoyed by the early returns. "We felt so great when we heard from UNTAC Radio, and we think the communist regime will be dying today or tomorrow, when UNTAC collects all the votes from each province," said Srey Vann Phchang, Ranariddh's chief of protocol.

FUNCINPEC, a French acronym for United National Front for a Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia, waged a 12-year war against the communist government installed in Phnom Penh by invading Vietnamese troops in 1979.

CPP officials, on the other hand, started to hedge.

"We have always submitted to UNTAC remarks on certain irregularities, and there are many," said Phnom Penh Government spokesman Uch Kiman.

"I don't know," he replied when asked whether the CPP would contest the election results. "We'll see what UNTAC does. One must see the amplitude of the irregularities."

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and members of the UN Security Council were already moving, however, to ensure that all parties abided by the election results. At a meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) earlier Saturday, UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi declared the six days of voting "free and fair" and urged all factions to respect the will of the people.

Akashi said that more than 4.24 million Cambodians, or 89 percent of registered voters, had cast their ballots during six days of polling that were "almost completely free of violence and intimidation."

"I have no hesitation in declaring the elections free and fair," he said, adding that Cambodian voters had "delivered a stinging rebuke to the men of violence."

The Khmer Rouge boycotted and made scattered attempts to disrupt the UN-organized voting, but failed to discourage voters.

"The determination of the election as free and fair places a strict obligation on all participants to abide by the people's choice, whatever that may be," Akashi said.

China and the United States weighed in with similar calls for the results to be respected. "The patriotic enthusiasm and sense of responsibility shown by the Cambodian voters fully reflects their strong desire for peace and reconstruction of their homeland," said China's ambassador to the SNC, Fu Xuezhang.

"I hope that such a desire will be respected by all the Cambodian parties," added Fu, whose country was the leading backer of the Khmer Rouge during its 12-year guerrilla war against the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh Government.

US envoy Charles Twining said the United States "is prepared now—before the results of the election are known—to announce its intention to recognize the results of the polls should the UN certify the electoral process free and fair."

Though preliminary results of the voting are expected to emerge this weekend, the United Nations will only give its final stamp of approval to the elections after all the ballots are counted, which could take a week.

Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said at the SNC meeting that he was waiting to be sure votes were counted properly, though he later told reporters that "it is automatic that we will accept the results."

The elections will produce a 120-seat assembly that will have three months to write a new constitution for Cambodia before transforming itself into a National Assembly and forming a government. Akashi proposed that during the transition period, representatives of the parties that fare the best in the elections form a "roundtable" to help govern the country in conjunction with UNTAC and the SNC.

Phnom Penh Asks Results Suspension

BK3105054293 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 May 93

["Communique by the Cambodian People's Party and the State of Cambodia side;" place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Due to increasing irregular phenomena in the election process and vote counting since 23 May, which in our view cannot ensure correct and just results of this election, the Cambodian People's Party and the State of Cambodia have proposed to UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] leaders to suspend the release of vote-counting results.

Khmer Rouge Reject Elections

BK2905094893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Siem Reap, Cambodia, May 29 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge have rejected Cambodia's UN-run elections and called for new polls to be held under the supervision of a "national reconcilation government," according to a statement seen Saturday. The Khmer Rouge delivered the statement—complete with cartoons belittling the elections—Friday to UN military observers in the Khralanh District of northwest Cambodia's Siem Reap Province.

"The Cambodian people are strongly against and do not recognize the UNTACist elections, which kill the Cambodian nation," said the statement, addressed to "the ladies and gentlemen of UNTAC."

It came as the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) reported that 89 percent of Cambodia's 4.7 million registered voters had cast ballots during the six days of polling that ended Friday.

The Khmer Rouge, who have found themselves out in the cold after boycotting the vote, called for UNTAC to "immediately implement" Prince Norodom Sihanouk's March 1 proposal of a "national reconciliation government" that would group all four Cambodian factions. Prince Sihanouk formally renounced his reconciliation government plan after returning home one week ago to show his support for the UN-organized elections.

The Khmer Rouge statement said a new election should be held once the national reconciliation government and a "national united army" are formed under Prince Sihanouk's leadership.

"This general election should be organized and supervised by the transitional National Reconciliation Government with participation of all Cambodians at home and abroad and in Kampuchea Kraom (southern Vietnam), except for foreigners who disguise themselves as Khmers (Cambodians)," it said.

The Khmer Rouge boycotted the UN-run polls on the grounds that they would legitimize what they claimed was the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

"The Cambodia nation and people would like UNTAC to listen to our voice. Do not join hands with the Vietnamese aggressors," the statement said.

One of the cartoons accompanying the statement showed a ragged Vietnamese woman and an unshaven, pot-bellied UNTAC soldier holding a ballot box, with the caption: "Let's split the vote."

"This is new thinking about how to get their propaganda across," commented a UN military observer. "The old-time Khmer Rouge would never do cartoons."

Hun Sen To 'Respect' Poll Results

BK2905153093 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] At 0900 on 29 May at the Chan pavilion in the royal palace, a meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] was held under the august chairmanship of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state, father of the nation, and SNC chairman. His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, the head of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], was also present.

The SNC members attending the meeting were H.E. Dit Munti, H.E. Hor Namhong, and H.E. Hun Sen representing the State of Cambodia [SOC] party; H.E. Ieng Muli representing the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]; H.E. Im Chhunlim representing the SOC party; H.E. Sam Rangsi representing the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party; H.E. Sin Sen representing the SOC party; H.E. Son Sann representing the KPNLF; and H.E. Tie Banh representing the SOC party. Also present at the meeting were their excellencies special envoys of the five major countries [Perm Five members the U.S., Britain, France, Russian, and China] and ambassadors of friendly countries accredited to Cambodia.

At the meeting, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk profoundly thanked UNTAC Chief H.E. Yasushi Akashi and UNTAC staff members—some of whom have courageously and valiantly sacrificed their lives in carrying out the peacekeeping mission in Cambodia—for their tireless efforts in making the elections in Cambodia successful. The prince added that the success of the polls was a historic rejection of the Khmer Rouge [KR], who refuse to recognize the Paris peace accord [words indistinct]. He also reaffirmed his 26 May 1993 statement.

H.E. Yasushi Akashi thanked various parties, especially the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], the FUNCINPEC Party, and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP] for their effective cooperation with UNTAC in ensuring the safety of voters, making the elections more successful than expected. The UNTAC chief also reasserted that UNTAC will do its utmost to ensure justice in the vote counting by refraining from siding with any party in order to bring about genuine peace and security for the Cambodian people.

H.E. Hun Sen, representing the CPP, underlined that he would respect the election results 100 percent. He also highly valued (?the Cambodian voters), who actively participated in the balloting (?despite the KR threat). This was testimony, he added, to the ardent courage and devoted patriotism of our Cambodian people.

Their Excellencies Son Sann and Sam Rangsi, respectively representing the BLDP and FUNCINPEC Parties, also expressed their respect for the poll results.

Their excellencies ambassadors and special envoys of the five major countries [words indistinct], leading the Paris peace accords toward the final stage, meaning making the free elections in Cambodia a success. The representives of the five major countries reaffirmed their stances for further promoting and assisting in speedily achieving national reconciliation in Cambodia with a view to rebuilding a Cambodia endowed with independence, peace, democracy, and neutrality.

UNTAC Head H.E. Yasushi Akashi also requested that after the election results were announced, [words indistint] headed by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk [words indistinct] a new government is formed. The prince head of state and all the SNC members present fully accepted the proposal. [passage indistinct]

CPP Reverses KR Campaign Pledge

BK3005013093 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 May 93 p A1

[Text] The incumbent Phnom Penh government, in a reversal of its party's campaign pledges, yesterday indicated it would be willing to include the Khmer Rouge [KR] in a future Cambodian government.

The Khmer Rouge, meanwhile, rejected the UN-run election and called for a new poll to be held under the supervision of a "national government of reconciliation".

Defence Minister Tea Banh said the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), the political arm of the Phnom Penh regime, would leave the door open to any party that agrees to its policy of national reconciliation.

In the final stages of its election campaign, the CPP insisted that it would exclude from future governments the Khmer Rouge, which refused to participate in the UN-organized election. The change in the CPP's position came as the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party, which had not ruled out the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge in a post-election national government, was widely seen as having a slight edge over the CPP in the election.

Tea Banh was, however, cautious when asked whether the Pol Pot clique would be invited to be part of the future government.

"The new government must act against those boycotting the election and using violent means to disrupt it. They must be kept out," he said after attending a meeting yesterday of the Supreme National Council.

Cambodian people turned out in large numbers to vote because they did not want the Khmer Rouge, which had tried by various means to dissuade people from casting their ballots, he said. [sentence as published]

Tea Banh described as "ordinary" reports that thousands of villagers in Khmer Rouge-controlled areas went to vote in the northwestern province Banteay Meanchey.

"The Khmer Rouge are also Cambodians. When they saw other Cambodians going to vote in large numbers, they simply wanted to do the same.

The Khmer Rouge yesterday delivered a statement, complete with cartoons mocking the elections which ended on Friday to UN military observers in the Khralanh district of Siem Reap, Agence France-Presse reported.

"The Cambodian people are strongly against and do not recognize the Untacist elections, which kill the Cambodian nation," said the statement, addressed to ladies and gentlemen of Untac". The statement came as the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac) reported that 89 percent of Cambodia's 4.7 million registered voters had cast ballots during the six days of polling.

FUNCINPEC Wins in Phnom Penh

BK3105140093 Hong Kong AFP in English 1358 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 31 (AFP)—The royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party founded by Prince Norodom Sihanouk won a clear majority in the electorally important Cambodian capital, with 54 percent of the vote compared to the government's 31 percent, UN figures showed Monday.

The capital has 12 seats in the new 120-member legislature, and FUNCINPEC's majority was likely to give it seven of the seats, according to calculations from UN figures showing FUNCINPEC with 198,087 votes to the government's 111,535.

A small number of "tendered ballots" remained to be counted, United Nations spokesman Eric Falt said.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the head of the royalist party and the son of Prince Sihanouk, was the top candidate on the FUNCINPEC ballot.

Four seats appeared to be destined for the government's Cambodian People's Party (CPP), and one for the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party of former Prime Minister Son Sann, who would occupy the seat himself.

The CPP put its president Chea Sim as the top candidate in the capital, followed by Mayor Sim Kar and Education Minister Im Chhun Lim.

The fourth candidate, Thor Pengleat, was a relative unknown, but he won his seat over deputy national security minister Sin Sen, Cambodian Red Cross director My Samedy and deputy minister and senior advisor Khieu Kanharith, who were all further down on the list.

The UN electoral law states that parties can substitute names on the list when a member is ill or cannot perform his or her duties.

Tendered ballots are cast when a voter has lost or had stolen his or her registration card, and must be checked by computer. They were cast nationally at an average of six to seven percent of the vote, and have not yet been counted. Such ballots could change the final vote, but they were expected to follow the trend.

'Puppet Parties' Declare 'Alert'

BK0106023893 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 May 93

["Special News"]

[Text] The Vietnamese and puppet parties have declared an alert in preparation to launch attacks in Phnom Penh and in all provinces throughout Cambodia due to the attempt to seize more votes.

1. On 31 May, reliable sources in Phnom Penh revealed that the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese puppets' communist party, at the advice of Hanoi and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]'s commission in Cambodia, decided to declare a high-degree alert to arrange and consolidate military and police forces from all military regions and divisions and administrative authorities in all provinces and cities throughout the country in order to fight for mastery.

2. The sources stated further that the main cause for the preparation and consolidation of military and police forces and Vietnamese and puppet administrative authorities in cities and provinces was due to the contest for ballots. That is, the Vietnamese and their puppets thought that they would win from 70 to 80 percent in UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] elections as agreed upon by the Vietnamese and their allies in September 1990 and thereafter. Through this 70-to-80-percentage point, other parties would be incorporated into the puppet party. But after the UNTAC elections, there were rumors that this and that parties took the lead, those parties won more seats, or this and that parties gained equal votes. This has alarmed the Vietnamese and their puppets. They were afraid of failing to gain 70 to 80 percent of votes so that Vietnamese puppet party can gain monopoly and dictatorship in the future national assembly and government.

3. This is why the Hanoi and Vietnamese puppet political bureaus, known as the top political organs of the Vietnamese and their puppets, declared the alert to begin their offensives to maintain the monopoly and dictatorship of the CPV and Vietnamese puppet party in Cambodia either within or outside UNTAC's election farce.

4. Everyone is watching the show of the true nature and real face of the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets.

UNTAC's Falt: No Irregularities

BK3105121293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 31 May 93

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 31 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh Government called for a review of what it called "improprieties" in the election process Monday just as new results showed its main opposition had pulled ahead by 11,500 votes, or nearly one percent, according to UN figures.

Deputy Interior Minister Sok An said the government had asked the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to halt further release of information on the count until the problems could be worked out.

But UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt said he had no intention of changing his twice-daily announcement of the results, on which depend the make-up of the 120-member constituent assembly. "There are no irregularities in the counting of the ballots," he said, adding that the government had changed its tune after seeing the results and was now objecting to the ballotting itself.

More than 1.17 million votes, or 27.5 percent, have been counted of the 4.24 million cast, the figures showed.

The United Nations, joined by the U.S. Government and China, has already certified the election process as technically correct.

"We think there are some incorrect procedures and results," according to a CPP [Cambodian People's Party] statement broadcast on state-run radio just after UNTAC gave the new results putting the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] slightly ahead.

Sok An referred to broken seals on ballot boxes and Cambodian electoral officers "who tried their best to influence the vote." A confidential CPP memo obtained by AFP also claimed 1,913 ballots went missing in Battambang and that others marked for FUNCINPEC looked suspicious.

Falt pointed to a declaration by Prime Minister Hun Sen on Saturday—the day after the polls closed—in which he expressed his "satisfaction and warmest congratulations for the result of the electoral process."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Supreme National Council, was also angry at the way UNTAC was announcing the results, putting each party slightly ahead of each other for the last three days of counting the votes, according to a well-informed source who could not be identified even by profession.

New results from Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces in the northwest reversed an earlier six percentage point lead for the CPP, and put FUNCINPEC and its rival neck-and-neck, the new UNTAC figures showed.

But elsewhere, the CPP firmly claimed the sole seat each from the northern provinces of Rattanakiri, Mondolkiri and Preah Vihear, and looked likely to claim Stung [word indistinct] as well, giving it a solid hold on the provinces bordering Laos.

The only province in the northeast region to buck the trend was Kratie, split in half by the Mekong River and rich with hardwood forests, where voters picked FUNCINPEC 62 percent to 24 percent over the CPP. Half of the ballots still remained to be counted in Kratie, however, Falt said.

FUNCINPEC, headed by Sihanouk's son Prince Norodom Ranariddh, directed its 13-year war against the Phnom Penh government in alliance with the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) from Banteay Meanchey Province bordering Thailand.

It took an early lead there with 40 percent compared to the CPP's 27 percent, Falt said, while in disputed Siem Reap Province, where artillery fire continued Monday between Khmer Rouge and government forces, FUNCINPEC was leading 54 to 27 percent with less than a quarter of the votes counted, Falt said.

In Battambang, with 15 percent of the results in, FUNCINPEC pulled ahead with 45 percent compared to 32 percent for the CPP. Battambang has eight seats.

In Phnom Penh, which has 12 seats, FUNCINPEC was still ahead 54 percent to 30 percent, with the KPNLF's Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) of former Prime Minister Son Sann trailing way behind with just three percent.

Early returns in southern Kampot and western Pursat Provinces indicated the CPP and FUNCINPEC would evenly divide the provinces' combined 10 seats.

FUNCINPEC was leading CPP 45 percent to 33 percent in Sihanoukville, making it likely that the royalists would capture the one seat there.

In Prey Veng, where 30 percent of the vote had been counted towards 11 seats, the CPP had 49 percent, FUNCINPEC 35 percent and the BLDP four percent.

The Khmer Rouge boycotted the election, the first in the country for two decades, but failed to carry out their threat to disrupt the polls, which saw a turnout of around 90 percent.

CPP Poll Watcher on 'Occurrences'

BK0106100193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Interview with poll watcher Prof. Toch Sani by unidentified station correspondent; date, place of interview not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] What is your name and what did you do during the elections in Cambodia?

[Toch Sani] My name is Toch Sani. I am a professor at Phnom Penh University. I was one of the national poll watchers. I applied to UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] to be a poll watcher because I wished to do research on the UNTAC-supervised elections in Cambodia. I wanted to see the good and bad sides of this UNTAC supervision. We should not forget that this was the first in the history of Cambodia. In performing my mission I went to four polling areas: 1) Phnom Penh, 2) Kandal Province, 3) Prey Veng Province, and 4) Kompong Chhnang Province.

[Correspondent] What is your impression of the irregularities concerning the recent vote counting?

[Toch Sani] Yesterday I learned from the radio and television about the statement of the Cabinet of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and the statement of CPP Chairman Chea Sim asking that new elections be held in a number of polling areas. I would like to take this opportunity to make my observations on some positive and negative occurrences in the areas that I observed.

In Phnom Penh I noted that the elections were generally free from all pressure. They were free, democratic, and fair. However, in some polling stations, such as the one at the new Phnom Penh primary school, the secret booths were placed too close to one another. In my observation, I saw that one voter could ask another voter in an adjacent booth or peek at his ballot paper. Thus, there was no secrecy in those booths.

In Kandal Province, as I went down to Settabo, Ta Khmau town, Kandal Stoeng District, Boeng Khya school, Phnum Penh District, and Kambol Commune, I made the following discoveries: In Kandal Province's Ta Khmau town the CPP lodged a protest against a Cambodian electoral agent working for UNTAC in Ta Khmau because he frequently left the ballot box and went to the polling booths to show voters how to mark their ballots. The CPP protested the partiality of this electoral agent.

At the Boeng Thom and Ang Sdok polling stations, Phnum Penh District, the CPP also protested against Cambodian electoral agents there for their partiality in the electoral process. At the Beong Thom station an old woman asked an electoral agent to tell her where she should mark her vote. When she came home, she was told by her children that she ticked off the wrong slot.

She then returned to the station and protested to UNTAC, but the international officer at the station refused to listen. The same thing hapened in Ang Sdok. A new mother with a baby in her hand could not mark the ballot paper and asked the electoral agent present to do that for her. The agent at Ang Sdok ticked off the slot reserved for his own party and cast the ballot. These two phenomena led the CPP to protest against the partiality of the agents and lodge complaints with the international officers attached to the stations. The officers promised to reprimand the agents but would not replace them because of a lack of personnel.

In Prey Veng Province there were also complaints by the CPP. The CPP demanded that the international officer attached to the Peareang station in Peam Meanchey commune pull out an electoral agent named Chhum Sinuon on the grounds that this agent promoted the election of his party in the polling station. The UNTAC international officer looked into that problem and agreed to withdraw that person after discovering that he was biased as charged.

Second, concerning the ballot boxes, I observed that there were irregularities in all polling areas that I observed. Some boxes had one lock broken and others had both locks broken. The CPP poll watchers were unsure why these locks made in a foreign country were so easily breakable. In some places we could not go near these boxes, no reports were made about the broken locks, and no new locks were brought to replace the broken ones. This issue of broken locks has brought suspicion to the minds of large segments of opinion in Prey Veng, Kompong Chhnang, and Kandal Provinces. In Kandal Province, that is, at Settabo, three locks were broken and one was lost. In Kandal Stoeng some locks were also broken. In Kompong Chhnang Province, six locks were broken, including two with both their plastic and metal chains broken. This is one thing that has sparked suspicion toward the agents of various parties. It shows that UNTAC has not ensured the safety of the locks used in the elections.

Third, concerning the duties carried out at each polling station, the international officer seemed to give a free hand to the local workers. Cambodians were assigned to take care of the invisible ink and the registration cards. The international officer stayed outside the station and went inside only when a problem occurred. This could generate the problem of faulty inspection of the invisible ink. It may have been possibile for a voter to cast ballots two or three times in a row. There is generally suspicion about the fastness of the ink, as it could be erased easily. In some places there were instances in which voters were refused the right to vote because they had inadvertently tainted their fingers. This often happened in Phnom Penh. It happened mostly to goldsmiths or housewives with tainted hands. Many stations did not allow them to vote, according to what the people said.

Another issue I wish to talk about is the phenomenon reported by the people in Prey Veng Province when UNTAC transported the ballot boxes to a safe shelter in UNTAC truck No. 5451 in Baphnum District. At that time a car belonging to a political party followed the truck. It was observed that marked ballots were thrown out of the following car. The local people ran after them and picked them up. UNTAC then stopped the truck and asked for the ballots back. The people gave the ballots to the agents of that party. This was suspicious to the people. They wanted to know where these ballots came from and why they were thrown out of the other car. They did not understand it and lodged a complaint with UNTAC, asking for an explanation for the scattering of ballot papers from that car.

In the Kamreng station, Baphnum District, when the UNTAC truck transported the ballot boxes to the safety shelter, an UNTAC officer allowed Uk Mol, an agent of a party, to hitch a ride on it. This was very suspicious to the local people. They charged that UNTAC was partial, for in principle no agents or anyone besides UNTAC officials are allowed to ride such a truck. The people were not happy with the attitude of the UNTAC officer in question.

[Correspondent] In your capacity as an observer, what is your impression of the election process in Cambodia?

[Toch Sani] Outwardly, I have noted that it was generally smooth and sound. However, there were some irregularities against which the CPP is protesting. In my opinion, UNTAC should look into this matter in order to find out whether the elections were correct and indisputable so all doubts and suspicions can be cleared. If it finds irregularities such as those I have just noted, UNTAC should follow the proposal of the CPP by putting up new elections in a number of polling areas in Cambodia. We wish to have a solution that ensures confidence between UNTAC and all political parties and avoids all kinds of accidents. If such an accident takes place, all the efforts we have made to hold the elections will only bring about a new set of consequences that can only be worrisome to the whole people.

Four Poll Cancellations 'Demanded'

BK0106014093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0133 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 1 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh government has demanded the cancellation of U.N.-organised elections in four Cambodian provinces, where it is requesting new polls, Phnom Penh and U.N. officials said Tuesday. The surprise request, which involves four provinces including the Cambodian capital, comes as the latest partial results given by the United Nations show the main opposition royalist party ahead of the government's Cambodian People's Party (CPP), the officials said.

The royalist party, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], is leading by a large margin in Phnom Penh.

Other provinces where the governement wants a new election are Prey Veng, in the southeast, Battambang, in the northwest, and Kompong Chhnang, in the northeast, the officials said.

The request, according to the officials, was made during a meeting late Monday between Cambodia's U.N. chief, Yasushi Akashi, and Phnom Penh government leaders.

Further on Phnom Penh's Request

BK0106020093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0150 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 1 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh government has demanded the cancellation of U.N.-organised elections in four Cambodian provinces, where it is requesting new polls, Phnom Penh and U.N. officials said Tuesday. The surprise request, made late Monday night by Phnom Penh leaders to Cambodia's U.N. chief Yasushi Akashi, was because of "irregularities" in the voting process, said government spokesman Uch Kim-An.

The call involves four provinces, including the Cambodian capital, and comes as the latest partial results given by the United Nations show the main opposition royalist party ahead of the government's Cambodian People's Party (CPP), the officials said.

The royalist party, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], is leading by a large margin in Phnom Penh.

Other provinces where the government wants new elections are Prey Veng in the southeast, Kompong Chhnang in the northeast and Battambang in the northwest, the officials said. CPP is in the lead in Prey Veng and Kompong Chhnang, while FUNCINPEC is running ahead in Battambang.

The request was made at a meeting between Akashi and the Phnom Penh governments' top leader, Chea Sim, the officials said. Also attending was Foreign Minister Hor Namhong.

Also Monday, Phnom Penh government Deputy Interior Minister Sok An denounced "irregularities" in the polls last week, and called on the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to halt releasing information on the count until the problems could be worked out.

Khmer Rouge Radio Attacks UNTAC Mission

BK0106134593 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 May 93

[News analysis: "The issue of Vietnam's military invasion and occupation of Cambodia and the issue of Vietnam sending nearly 3 million people to annex Cambodia are the basic issues relating to present day Cambodia's survival, and UNTAC and its allies are fully responsible for this great and historic crime."]

[Text] I. The Cambodian nation and people inside and outside the country and the Cambodian national resistance forces clearly realize that the danger to the survival of the nation, people, and each Cambodian family comes from Vietnam's military invasion and occupation of Cambodia and Vietnam's aggression and territorial expansion to exterminate the Cambodian race by nearly 3 million Vietnamese.

This issue or situation remains the basic and most important issue. It remains an issue affecting the survival of all Cambodians and Cambodia as a whole. This is not a made-up story or deceitful propaganda, nor does it have anything to do with a psychological campaign policy. This is a true story which has moved the entire Cambodian nation and people inside and outside the country. It has also drawn the attention of peace- and justice-loving countries the world over who are constantly worried about it. People are also concerned about the destiny of the Cambodian nation and people, and more importantly, about peace and stability in this region. This is the truth. This is the reality. Although allies inside and outside UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] have made efforts to conceal and dupe others about it, this truth remains the truth. Anyone going against and violating this truth will suffer the consequence. What is this consequence?

The consequence is that this will further fuel Vietnam's war of aggression against and occupation of Cambodia. The light of peace in Cambodia will be nowhere to be seen. The continuation of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia will certainly spread further to neighboring areas.

II. Who is responsible for this situation? History and reality clearly show that the main players fueling the war of aggression against Cambodia are:

1. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors with Vietnam's puppets and lackeys, who are used as a front and smokescreen.

2. UNTAC and ringleader allies who have torn up and trampled on the 21 October 1991 Paris agreement on Cambodia and proceeded in accordance with a strategy they had already worked out. It is a strategy and tactic of maintaining the Vietnamese aggressors in Cambodia to act as forces propping up the puppet regime in Cambodia. Through this, efforts will be made to eliminate Democratic Kampuchea and introduce some parties and make them become puppets.

The Vietnamese aggressors and allies inside and outside UNTAC have been making efforts to implement this strategy and tactic and various procedures. Plans have been sytematically drawn up since the Paris conference in 1989. In the negotiations of the five major powers, the permanent members of the UN Security Council, this strategy and tactic has been consistently implemented. Before the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement, Vietnam and its allies made efforts to assiduously and persistently implement this strategy and tactic. Since the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement, allies inside and outside UNTAC continue to implement this strategy and tactic of eliminating one party from the agreement by striving to eliminate Democratic Kampuchea and maintain Vietnam and the puppet regime in order to push some parties, which have no military force, to come under the umbrella of Vietnam's puppets and Vietnam.

Allies inside and outside UNTAC and the Vietnamese aggressors have closely collaborated to persistently implement through every means the strategy and tactic of eliminating one party and eliminating Democratic Kampuchea. However, they have successively failed. They flexed their muscles through military attacks but failed. They tried to dupe others about entering the second phase without verifying that Vietnamese aggressor forces were withdrawn from Cambodia and without giving the Supreme National Council [SNC] any role. Vietnam's puppet regime has been maintained and allowed to be in charge of the five ministries. However, all these maneuvers have been defeated. They carried out military, political, and diplomatic maneuvers and waged a deceitful psychological campaign to grossly and shamelessly slander others. This has also failed in the eyes of the Cambodian nation and people, the majority of UNTAC personnel, and peace- and justice-loving countries the world over.

Allies inside and outside UNTAC have worked it out on their modern calculators to send tens of thousands of UNTAC personnel to Cambodia and to spend $2,000 million on the UNTAC forces. They thought that with this they could pin down the Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea at will. They made this easy calculation in accordance with their arrogance and insolence and in accordance with their greedy ambition to swallow others at will. However, their fangs have failed to seize the Cambodian nation and people. After this, the Vietnamese aggressors, territorial expansionists, and exterminators of the Cambodian race have turned their fangs, dripping with blood, on seizing the Cambodian nation and people. But they have failed over the past more than 14 years.

Allies inside and outside UNTAC, with Akashi as the main actor, have also used their new fangs to grab the Cambodian nation and people for the last 17 or 18 months; they have also failed in that effort. Why?

People have been asking this question and have been trying to find an answer. Here is the answer.

The truth is that the Vietnamese aggressors, territorial annexationists, and exterminators of the Cambodian race have failed in their strategy and tactic to annex Cambodia because:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors and territorial annexationists are the aggressors in Cambodia. They are bandits plundering, massacring, and burning Cambodia and the Cambodian people. They are the accused, great murderers, and great criminals in the eyes of the Cambodian nation and people. Thus, they have been automatically scorned and denounced by the Cambodian nation and people since the first day they invaded and occupied Cambodia.

2. The Cambodian nation and people and the resistance forces have united and again and again opposed the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's puppets and lackeys. This opposing force has become a resistance force that has repeatedly struggled in various sectors and fields. The struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, Vietnam's puppets, and their allies lasted over 13 years and has bogged down the Vietnamese aggressors.

As for Vietnam's puppets, they have been tried and sentenced to death by the Cambodian nation and people and recorded in the files of Cambodia's history and of the world. They have been branded instruments of aggression set up and used by the Vietnamese aggressors as a category of people selling the nation to Vietnam, betraying the nation, and kneeling at the feet of the Vietnamese and allowing the latter to do everything—controlling Cambodia in every sector and field, setting up unilateral agreements to annex Cambodia's land and maritime areas at will, and allowing Vietnam to bring in millions of Vietnamese nationals to occupy and annex Cambodian territory and exterminate the Cambodian race.

The crime of these traitors to the nation and of Vietnam's puppets is immense and very profound. This is no different from well-known cases of treachery in world history. This is no different from the traitors who throughout world history have sold their nations to foreigners. In brief, there are forces committing aggression in Cambodia and there are forces of the Cambodian nation and people collaborating in the struggle against the aggressors; forces that persistently struggle as nationalists.

As for allies inside and outside UNTAC, here is the answer to the question of why their original strategy and tactic of eliminating the four parties and Democratic Kampuchea—so the Cambodian nation and people will bow to them and so they will collude with the Vietnamese aggressors to divide the Cambodian nation and people in accordance with their strategic interests—has failed. It is because:

1. Allies inside and outside UNTAC, with Akashi as the main actor, have committed a great and criminal mistake by tearing up and trampling on the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement. This Paris agreement states that the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia should be verified to prevent these forces from coming back.

However, Akashi and allies have instead maintained old Vietnamese forces and allowed millions of Vietnamese nationals to flow into Cambodia. This has turned everything upside down. Is this an ordinary criminal offense? It is a very great crime. It is an offense that maintains, protects, and increases Vietnamese aggressor forces to annex Cambodian territory and exterminate the Cambodian race. This offense is one of deliberately killing the Cambodian nation and people in a planned and systematic manner.

The Cambodian nation and people and the histories of Cambodia and the world are engraving this in large black letters across Cambodia, even on trees, along roads, and on the poles, wooden planks, and walls of the house of each Cambodian fanmily.

2. The Cambodian people have not remained idle to let others shut their mouths, cut off their ears, and blind their eyes. Nor are they ready to kneel down and die. The Cambodian nation and people have a glorious history as a nation and a people with a splendid cultural heritage. Cambodia is a nation and a people with national pride like other nations and people. It is a nation and a people with lofty and profound heroism.

This is why the Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces have struggled again and again and clung tightly to the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement and struggled to implement this agreement. They will tenaciously strive and continue to struggle for the vital essence of this agreement. That is, they will struggle to have it verified that all Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia and to prevent these forces from coming back. They will struggle for Prince Norodom Sihanouk to have a role, rights, and power in the SNC; and for the quadripartite SNC to have a role in order to achieve Cambodia's national reconciliation and union and to prevent foreigners, old and new, directly or through their puppets, from trampling on and massacring Cambodia at will. This is a struggle to have the SNC and UNTAC control the five ministries—defense, foreign affairs, finance, interior, and information—and to keep these ministries from remaining in the hands of the Vietnamese and Vietnam's puppets.

In particular, this is a struggle to achieve national reconciliation and union under Prince Norodom Sihanouk's leadership.

III. All this shows that foreigners, old and new, who want to invade, occupy, expand and annex territory and exterminate the Cambodian race using their own forces or in collaboration with their puppets and lackeys cannot do it at will. This is a nation and people that knows its enemy and dares struggle againt it to protect and preserve the nation, people, and race. The history and experiences of the Cambodian nation and people and of nations and people the world over have clearly confirmed this truth. The Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea are not insanely struggling without cause and reason; they are struggling not because they are warmongers, greedy for power, or because of group interests.

1. The Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea are struggling for correct implementation of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement, which is the agreement the world, the United Nations, and the Cambodian national resistance forces achieved together.

2. The Cambodian nation and people and the resistance forces have struggled to achieve national reconciliation and union so Cambodia can have peace, security, and independence and adopt a neutral foreign policy without foreign interference or occupation under Prince Norodom Sihanouk's leasdership.

We are struggling with a reason. The struggle has a clear and definite national goal. This is why the entire national force and the entire Cambodian people, inside and outside the country, have united and struggled in every form in accordance with the ability of each of the Cambodian sectors to oppose Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Cambodia. They are struggling and opposing allies both inside and outside UNTAC who trample on the Paris agreement. This national and people's force has been tested for 13-14 years in various fields: military, political, diplomatic, psychological, propaganda, peaceful alliances, economics, and (?ethnic) fields, and in every sector and field.

It is the Cambodian people's national unity and strengthening through trial in every field and sector that has prevented Vietnam from annexing Cambodia. It is this struggle that has enabled national forces and the Cambodian people to fight against UNTAC and its allies and prevent them from violating the Paris agreement at will. This has bogged these people down. If these people try to get themselves out and continue the strategy and tactic of killing the Cambodian nation and people, they will be further bogged down. Nobody is tying these people up with a string; they are using the string to tie and kill the Cambodian nation and people. This string has instead tied these people up; the knot is getting tighter and tighter commensurate with the degree of these people's criminal acts. It is said in the history of the Buddha that the devil tried to subdue Buddha but was instead subdued by Buddha and swallowed by the earth. Whether the string around their necks tightens or loosens depends entirely on them and no one else. If they correctly implement the principal articles of the Paris agreement, the string will automatically loosen up, peace will return to Cambodia, and stability will automatically prevail in this region. One of our people's sayings goes like this: You should untie the noose that you have tied around your own neck; if you do not untie it, the noose will strangle you until you die.

IV. Now the last card of the Vietnamese, their puppets, and the alliance both inside and outside UNTAC is being played w monstrated by the UNTAC-organized electoral farce. Concerning UNTAC's elections, the Cambodian nation and people resolutely opposed them before they were held and continued to oppose them after they were held just a few days ago. Why? It is because these elections took place in a state of insecurity and at a time when both the old and the new Vietnamese could be found everywhere in Cambodia. These Vietnamese are not just ordinary Vietnamese. They are Vietnamese troops, Vietnamese Communist Party members, Vietnamese Communist Trade Union members, Vietnamese Communist League members, Vietnamese Communist Women's Association members, and Vietnamese Communist Peasants Association members. There are tens and even hundreds of thousands of them. They have set up Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] committees and chapters and a Communist-style administrative system with exclusive and dictatorial authority to control the nearly 3 million who constitute the Vietnamese aggressor forces that have invaded and annexed Cambodian territory and are controlling the Vietnamese-puppet Communist Party [CPV], the Vietnamese-puppet Communist Youth League, the Vietnamese-puppet Communist Women's Association, and the Vietnamese- puppet administration at all levels and in all sectors, from villages, communes, districts, and provinces up to all ministries in Phnom Penh, and they are especially controlling Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, and Hun Sen on a daily and hourly basis.

In Phnom Penh alone, we can see where and how many aggressor CPV leaders are secretly and semi-openly controlling their puppets in Cambodia; how many Vietnamese are in charge at all major ministries and how many are there at the residences of Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, Hor Namhong, and other puppet leaders; and how the puppet leaders such as Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, and others are conferring with the Vietnamese every night to receive instructions from them. And we can see how many thousands of Vietnamese there are in Phnom Penh under this or that disguise; how many thousand Vietnamese policemen are operating both openly and secretly in Phnom Penh; how many hundreds of sappers known in Vietnamese as Dac Cong there are in Phnom Penh.

Under such a situation, even the security of UNTAC is officially recognized as being only 30-40 percent assured, not to mention the security of Cambodians or that of various political parties. Unofficially, this security is 100 percent nonexistent for UNTAC. Under such a condition, how can UNTAC, the alliance both inside and outside UNTAC, and Akashi organize the elections? Is it not a deceptive farce staged as UNTAC's last card?

In reality, there are Vietnamese everywhere and they have been systematically organized in all aspects for over 14 years now. The Vietnamese, the CPV, and the CPV committees are in control of every field and sector. Who is not aware that before UNTAC's elections the Vietnamese and their puppets badly persecuted, threatened, intimidated, and bullied the people and various political parties. Who is not aware that during UNTAC's elections the Vietnamese and their puppets pressured, intimidated, threatened, bullied, and even killed the people and members of other political parties? Who does not think that a day or two after UNTAC's elections they will not arrest and kill those who voted for other parties? Who is not aware that the Vietnamese and their puppets have already arrested and harassed members of various parties suspected of winning votes from the people?

The Vietnamese and their puppets not only persecuted, threatened, intimidated, bullied, arrested, and killed the people and members of various parties, but they have announced both in Phnom Penh and in the provinces that they do not need national reconciliation, that they resolutely reject the national reconciliation plan of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. They exposed their true colors when they threatened to continue attacking and destroying Democratic Kampuchea and so on. They clearly vowed that FUNCINPEC [the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and other parties would never win the elections. They said: We are strong; we will never allow the weak to win the elections, and so on.

It is in line with this political slogan of the Vietnamese and their puppets that the Vietnamese and their puppets have issued general instructions to the committees of the CPV and Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh, the provinces, and everywhere to do their best to implement this political slogan. The Vietnamese and their puppets add: You who are in charge of the municipal, provincial, district, communal, and village committees, you who are in charge of the armed forces in the military regions, communes, districts, and provinces, and those of you who are responsible for all other administrative powers should fear nothing. You must attack the weak, deny them votes, and prevent them from winning. You must never tire of doing that because our Vietnamese masters and we have both overt and covert forces all over Cambodia. You can harass them and kill them at will. No one dares do anything against us. Any UNTAC official who does not accommodate us, who does not cooperate with us, who does not prepare ballots for us to win will be targeted and attacked. UNTAC has no strength at all.

V. Akashi and UNTAC, according to the plot of the alliance, organized such and such a number of days for UNTAC's elections in a very unfavorable and gloomy situation, in a situation of terrorism and fascism, and they have already carried out the elections. The Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and the world's people are closely monitoring them and posing these questions:

a) What is the purpose of UNTAC's elections now that they are said to be completed, that the results will soon be announced, that this or that provisional and non-provisional body will be set up, especially now that the Cambodian situation remains so contentious?

b) If the Vietnamese aggressors and the aggressor CPV networks are seen everywhere in Cambodia, how will UNTAC settle that problem? How can the various political parties function now and in the future? Will there be rigging in the counting of the ballots?

It is obvious that if the networks of the aggressor Vietnamese forces are everywhere in Cambodia, if the CPV has its leadership networks and organizations from Phnom Penh down to the provinces, districts, communes, and villages as well as in all ministries, who will make the final decision? Who will verify UNTAC's ballots? Who will release the results of UNTAC's elections?

Even a totally illiterate child can answer that the one who is the strongest will decide. This is another truism. It is the ABC of the philosophy of force. It means that in UNTAC's elections if we compare the force of the aggressor Vietnamese and their puppets with that of the parties participating in the elections and UNTAC, who will be the stronger? Even a child can answer right away that the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets through all their networks of force are overwhelmingly stronger than UNTAC and other parties. Even UNTAC must follow, accommodate, cooperate, and join with them at least 50-60 percent of the time. UNTAC has had to behave itself in that manner since the end of 1991, that is, for 17- 18 months already. This is what the Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and those who cherish peace and justice in the world are examining and monitoring and we have drawn a conclusion in advance that Vietnam and its puppets—who have all kinds of force at their disposal throughout the country, a force which is overwhelminingly superior to all other political parties and UNTAC, which is much stronger than UNTAC and is putting pressure on UNTAC itself—are the ones who will call the shots and win UNTAC's election.

These old and new Vietnamese of all kinds and categories have won the cooperation of Akashi and his allies for the past 17-18 months. We Cambodians used to say that those who breed tigers will one day be bitten by the tigers. And the Vietnamese are both tigers and crocodiles wrapped in one.

c) The Cambodian nation and people and those who cherish peace and justice in the world have already drawn the following conclusion if the Vietnamese puppets win UNTAC's elections:

1) If the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and exterminators of the Cambodian race win these UNTAC elections, it will be because UNTAC's elections were prepared and held at a time when the Vietnamese aggressor forces of all types were present throughout Cambodia. This means that UNTAC held the elections for its own selfish reasons: to show that it has finished its mission in Cambodia, while in reality it has helped the Vietnamese continue their occupation of Cambodia. However, UNTAC will not get out scot free; it will be bogged down.

2) If the Vietnamese puppets win UNTAC's elections, people will remember that these Vietnamese puppets are traitors to the nation who have sold out their own nation; they are subservient lackeys of the Vietnamese, allowing the old Vietnamese to invade Cambodia, annex Cambodian territory, and exterminate the Cambodian race at will, allowing nearly 3 million new Vietnamese to come and settle in Cambodia and nearly 2 million new Vietnamese to hold Cambodian cards, allowing Vietnam to freely grab land and seas in eastern Cambodia, and allowing both the old and new Vietnamese to rob Cambodia and the Cambodian people of their resources, thus causing hardship and misery to the Cambodian people unprecedented in their history. The people have been suffering for the past 14-15 years as the diabolical, murderous, satanic Vietnamese have been skinning, bleeding, and deboning Cambodians alive, plunging them into an endlessly hellish agony.

Never before in the history of both Cambodia and the world has there been a case like this in which the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and exterminators of the Cambodian race have been allowed to win the elections. Never before has there been a case like this in which the Vietnamese puppets—the traitors, the arch-traitors who have sold out their own nation, who together with their Vietnamese masters have massacred the Cambodian people in a systematic and premeditated manner, and who have already been condemned and convicted by the Cambodian nation and people and the peace- and justice-loving people of the world—have been allowed to win UN-sponsored elections. Through winning UNTAC's elections, the Vietnamese aggressors and their traitorous puppets will exclusively and dictatorially control the National Assembly, the legislative organ, and the government, the executive organ of the country, in order to draft laws and execute laws under the instruction of the Vietnamese aggressors, allowing Vietnam to continue to occupy Cambodia, allowing more Vietnamese to come in to expand the ranks of the nearly 3-million Vietnamese colony already in Cambodia, increasing their number to 6 million, 8 million, and 10 million in the next couple of years.

What will become of the Cambodian nation and people? What will become of Cambodian society? Will the ghost of Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory in southern Vietnam] number one drag and pull present-day Cambodia down into becoming Kampuchea Kraom number two?

All these are not unimportant, normal, or easy problems as Akashi claimed they are. They are not easy problems as the alliance both inside and outside UNTAC believes them to be.

VI. In such a situation, we ask: Do the Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces agree to let themselves be tied up, to let their eyes be gouged, their mouths shut, and their ears sewn up? The Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces who have struggled against the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets for the past 14-15 years, the Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces who have fought UNTAC for sabotaging and violating the Paris agreement for the past 17-18 months—will they agree to kneel down and let others wipe out their nation and exterminate the Cambodian race as in the case of Kampuchea Kraom?

History and past experiences provide an answer to that question. The Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and the party of Democratic Kampuchea as well as peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples the world over must solve the Cambodian problem truly correctly. This means that Cambodia must have peace, independence, national unity within territorial integrity, and genuine national reconciliation so it can enjoy national and social harmony and coexist with its neighbors and the countries in the rest of the world in every field and sector, and so the Cambodian people may have a chance to build the country and restore its prosperity under the chairmanship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Thailand

Foreign Minister on Progress of Cambodian Elections

BK2805144193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] Speaking to newsmen about the elections in Cambodia, Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said that today is the last day of mobile voting, and, according to the latest report from the Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh, the election went smoothly, with a voter turnout of more than 80 percent. He did not think there would be any untoward incidents, as had been anticipated.

Prasong said that the results of the election must be known first before the government is formed. The formation of the government would be based on the proportion of the elected representatives. Prince Norodom Sihanouk has announced that he will remain in Cambodia for a certain period of time until the government has been formed, and that he is ready to run for president of Cambodia in order to achieve national reconciliation for the country. If Prince Norodom Sihanouk were to become leader of Cambodia, Cambodia would adopt a neutral policy. It is also believed that Prince Sihanouk would get Cambodia to join the ASEAN bloc after Vietnam.

Asked about the efficiency of the Cambodian election, the foreign minister said there was a general fear at the beginning that the Khmer Rouge would try to obstruct the election, but nothing happened. He said the peaceful election reflected the Cambodian people's desire for self-determination. On the question of whether the election was clean and fair, Prasong said that we would have to wait for a report from the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], which might be announced this coming Saturday or Sunday. He expected the results of the election to be announced on 3 June.

Foreign Ministry Issues Congratulations

BK2905141993 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement this afternoon on the election in Cambodia. It reads:

As a signatory to the Paris peace agreement, the Thai Government and people congratulate the Cambodian people and the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] for the success of the recently completed election. The overwhelming turnout of voters showed that the Cambodian people have a strong determination to chose their own future. Thailand hopes that all Cambodian factions will respect the results of the election and honor the commitments of the Paris agreement. Thailand will continue to support Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the UNTAC in efforts to form a new government of Cambodia and to draft a constitution within the stipulations of the Paris agreement. The successful election is another step in the development of the process to achieve peace and prosperity for Cambodia. Thailand believes that efforts must be continued in order to foster national reconciliation and a spirit of conciliation among all factions in Cambodia.

Deputy Prime Minister Chairs Meeting on AFTA Safeguards

BK2905015393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 93 p B8

[Text] DEPUTY Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchapak is making a move to ensure that the Asean Free Trade Area (Afta) goes ahead.

Suphachai chaired a meeting yesterday of people involved with Afta to discuss how to ease the sufferings of local industries during the transition to regional free trade. Two possible assistance methods were considered during yesterday's discussion: a central fund to provide soft loans to immature industries, and an accelerated depreciation allowance provision, to allow corporations which must make additional investments in order to face regional competition to deduct a greater percentage of the costs of their fixed investments annually from their taxable income.

Karun Kittisathaphon, director of the Office for Coordination of International Economic Affairs, cautioned that if the government does something to help local firms it must not turn out to be a discriminatory export subsidy, which would be contradictory to the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) and invite compensatory tariffs.

If too many exports are subsidized Afta would turn out to be no more than a rhetorical agreement by the Asean countries. Suphachai insisted: "We will not step backwards but will have to move ahead with Afta."

Despite its existence since the beginning of this year, Afta—the programme to integrate the Asean market of 320 million—has shown little progress. Under the Afta plan, Asean countries will have to lower tariffs on Asean manufactured imports to a maximum of five per cent within 15 years.

Each Asean country, however, can exempt certain industries from the tariff cut plan if they are not strong enough for Asean competition.

"I am concerned that the Asean countries will tend to increase the list of products subject to temporary exclusion from the Afta tariff cut list," he said.

In October, Asean will meet in Singapore to discuss progress towards the Afta agreement.

Confronted with claims by local industries that they will suffer under Afta, Suphachai, who headed the first Afta Council meeting in Manila last year, said the government would certainly take the responsibility of assisting immature industries during the transitional period.

The Afta Adjustment Fund is one of Suphachai's initiatives to strengthen emerging local industries during the initial stage. According to Dr Thirana Phongmakaphat, Suphachai's chief economic adviser, the proposed Afta Adjustment Fund would be a central fund of Bt8 [baht] billion providing soft loans for industries during the transitional period. Bt5 billion of the total would be generated from the Asean-Japan Development Fund, Bt2.8 billion would be loaned by various financial institutions and the other Bt200 million would come from the government or a special fee.

The fund would be used for Thai industries. Suphachai said the Indonesian authorities are interested in setting up a similar fund but they have not yet determined how to finance it.

Also, the panel had an extensive discussion about a proposal to create an accelerated depreciation allowance provision for industrial restructuring made necessary by trade liberalization under Afta. The accelerated depreciation allowance provision was proposed by Dr Wisan Phuphawira, the Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation's director of the Asia-Pacific Economic Relations Project.

Dr Wisan's report suggested that the accelerated depreciation allowance provision should be applied on a once and for all basis to the existing stock of capital machinery and equipment, and to new stock installed no later than a specified year, of each eligible entity.

Dr Wisan said that the accelerated depreciation allowance scheme could be implemented immediately by the Revenue Department. Whereas the standard annual allowance for capital depreciation is 20 per cent, an annual allowance for accelerated depreciation of 40 per cent is permitted for capital machinery and equipment used for research and development purposes.

"This provision can be extended conveniently to capital machinery and equipment used in industries adversely affected by liberalization policies, be it under Afta or under Gatt," Dr Wisan said in his report. The administrative costs for this sort of scheme are low.

A participant who asked not to be named argued that the accelerated depreciation allowance would cost the government a large sum of revenue. "Small differentials in tax levels might be translated into billions of baht in real terms," he said.

The panel has not yet agreed on who will manage the Afta Adjustment fund. Dr Thirana suggested that the private sector play a role in determining the distribution of funds, under the management by the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand.

A participant said the panel preferred to see the money distributed through various channels, however.

Drug Committee Meets on Manufacturer Requirements

BK0106074993 Bangkok PHU CHATKAN in Thai 1 Jun 93 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Drug Patent Committee has decided that drug manufacturers must provide the production cost, retail price, import price, the price charged by the patent holder, and the price charged by outlets which do not hold the patent. The price of the same drug sold in five other countries must be provided to the committee 30 days after sale in Thailand.

According to a high-level Commerce Ministry source, the committee, chaired by Permanent Secretary for Commerce Phatchara Itsasena, met on 31 May. The first issue discussed was the drawing up of ministerial regulations in accordance with the Drug Patent Act.

The second issue concerned empowering the Drug Patent Committee to acquire information from the patent licensee in accordance with Article 15 (bis) regarding the retail price, production cost, import price, the price charged by the patent holder, the price charged by outlets which do not hold the patent, and prices in countries at a similar level of development as Thailand.

The meeting decided that drug manufacturers must provide the above information to the Central Committee for Price Setting and Monopoly Prevention.

The manufacturers must also inform the committee of the prices of the same drug sold in five other countries which have a similar level of development as Thailand. This must be done 30 days after the drug is sold in Thailand.

Somphon Kiatphaibun, the director of the Internal Trade Department, said that the decision of the 31 May meeting is final and will be forwarded to the International Economic Policy Committee at its next meeting for approval and inclusion as a ministerial regulation.

The decision of the committee meeting, which was chaired by the permanent secretary for commerce, is a process connected to the U.S. demand that the Thai Government quickly set regulations that comply with the Uruguay Round draft agreements on compulsory licensing and the power of the Drug Patent Committee.

Vietnam

Arrival of U.S. Delegation on MIA's Reported

BK0106112093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] A group of U.S. congressional leaders arrived in Vietnam on Monday [31 May] in a new attempt to tackle the missing-in-action or MIA issue.

Senator McCain, a member of the team, said before leaving Phnom Penh for Hanoi that the aim of the two-day visit is to obtain access to Vietnamese documents which could help resolve the fate of U.S. servicemen missing in action during the Vietnam war.

The visit is made as pressure is being built up at home and abroad for the lifting of the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam.

Do Muoi Receives Delegation

BK0106145093 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT 1 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Do Muoi received here this afternoon a US delegation including six congressmen and five representatives of war veterans' organisations in the United States, who arrived yesterday for a two day visit to Vietnam.

On behalf of the delegation, Senator John Kerry thanked the Vietnamese leader and the authorities for creating favourable conditions for the US delegation to carry out its mission to step up the solving of the American servicemen missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war.

Reviewing the bilateral cooperation in the settlement of this issue Mr. Kerry acknowledged that the Vietnamese side has always implemented what were agreed upon by the two sides.

For their turn all members of the delegation expressed their thanks to the Vietnamese Government and people, especially the party general secretary for their cooperatitn with and assistance to the US side in solving the MIA issue.

They affirmed the United States' responsibility in helping the Vietnamese people, especially families of the victims in overcoming the war consequences.

General Secretary Do Muoi welcomed the US guests and reaffirmed the Vietnamese leadership and people's goodwill to continue their cooperation with the US in the settlement of the MIA issue. He stressed that is the Vietnamese people's humanitarian tradition, and that does not link to any political issue.

He pointed out that more than any one else the Vietnamese people realized the sufferings and losses caused by war, that is why they wish for peace and stability in order to focus their efforts on re-building their country, developing its economy and improving the people's life.

Vietnam, he said, wants to make friend with all countries on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty of each country, equality and mutual benefits.

He said he hoped that Vietnamese and the US would close the past, and normalize their relations soon in the interest of the two peoples and the common interest of peace, cooperation and social progress the world over.

General Secretary Do Muoi took this opportunities to invite families of Americans reported missing in action to visit Vietnam in order to further understand the Vietnamese people's goodwill, thus contributing to mutual understanding between the two peoples and to the building of their friendship and cooperation.

The delegation of US congressmen and war veterans visited Vietnam on May 31 and June 1. It held talks with a Vietnamese delegation which was led by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, and which included Lt. Gen. Nguyen Thoi Bung, deputy defence minister, and other senior officials of the Ministries of the Interior, Defence and Foreign Affairs. The American guests were also received by Sn. [senior] Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang, president of the Vietnam Veterans' Association.

During the meeting, the Vietnamese side reaffirmed its humanitarian policy and readiness to cooperate with the US to solve the MIA issue. The US side was provided with detailed information about the consequences left by the US war in Vietnam, and requested to cooperate in the settlement of that humanitarian issue.

The US congressmen and war veterans expressed their thanks to the Vietnamese Government and people for their cooperation, and promised to meet the Vietnamese people's humanitarian demands, especially the settlement of Vietnamese soldiers missing in action during the war.

Yesterday afternoon, the US delegation attended the inauguration of the MIA file office. The American guests highly appreciated the event as a new stage in Vietnam's cooperation in the settlement of the MIA issue.

China Opens Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City

BK2905075693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0612 GMT 29 May 93

[Text] Hanoi, May 29 (AFP)—China has opened a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, site of Vietnam's largest community of Hoa, or ethnic Chinese, diplomatic sources said here Saturday [29 May].

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Qing and Ho Chi Minh City Mayor Truong Tan Sang attended Friday's opening ceremony, the sources said.

The decision to open the consulate was made in November 1991 during a visit to China by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Do Muoi, secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, sources said. They added that Vietnam would soon open a consulate in the border province of Guanxi, southern China.

Until the 1960s, China maintained a consulate in Haiphong, a port city about 100 kilometers (60 miles) northeast of Hanoi. The city had a large Hoa population until 1978, when Sino-Vietnamese tensions over the Cambodian conflict sparked a massive exodus.

Hanoi and Beijing officially normalized relations in November 1991, but differences remain over such issues as territory and the Hoa exodus.

More Reportage on Vo Van Kiet Visit to Australia

Activities Reported

BK2905101193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 May 93

[Summary] "The prime minister, his wife, and entourage left Canberra on the morning of 28 May for Sydney—one of Australia's major economic centers—and New South Wales, about 300 km northeast of the capital.

"The prime minister was accompanied by Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Michael John Potts and Vietnamese Ambassador to Australia Nguyen Thanh Chau."

At Sydney, the prime minsiter visited Australia's largest telecommunication company, (Ventra), which is now engaging in a number of projects on telecommuniations cooperation with Vietnam.

He also visited the Pacific Power Corporation, which is now helping Vietnam build its 500-kilovolt [KV] north-south powerline.

"The prime minister carefully studied the experience obtained in building and managing the 500-kv power line and expressed his desire to see greater cooperation and assistance—covering experience, materials, and equipment—given by the company to Vietnam's 500-kv powerline project.

"The company's general director promised the prime minister that he was ready to satisfy all the Vietnamese requirements raised by the prime minister, including the sending of experts to help Vietnam with checking the quality of construction and to pass on their experience in the management and operation of the 500-kv powerline and other areas of electricity in which the company has been successful.

"Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong also met with over 100 Australian businessmen led by Mr. Malcolm, chairman of the Australia-Vietnam Trade Council, to exchange views concerning the policy on and opportunities for investment in Vietnam and to encourage Australian businessmen to invest their money and advanced technologies in Vietnam."

Meanwhile, the wife of the prime minister visited the Institute of Material Technologies and Sciences to study the college's organization and its research on materials, especially concerning anticorrosion.

Earlier, on 27 May, Prime Minister Keating and his wife hosted a grand banquet in honor of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, his wife, and other Vietnamese guests.

"In his welcoming speech, Prime Minister Paul Keating welcomed and highly appraised the first visit to Australia of our Vietnamese prime minister, regarding this as a historic landmark in the two countries' relations. He praised the many achievements of the Vietnamese people in renovation, especially in the economic domain. He underscored the results of the talks between himself and our prime minister, citing the agreements they signed on the morning of 27 May. He also expressed his satisfaction over the development of Australian-Vietnamese relations in the past.

"He emphatically said: Vietnam is adopting a program of renovation and open doors toward the outside world. It is precisely due to this that we can find in each other many great interests as well as many mutually supporting advantages with which to achieve growth. These provide a significant source of assurance for increased economic and trade relations between the two countries."

"In his reply, the prime minister sincerely thanked the government and people of Australia and Prime Minister Paul Keating for having given the Vietnamese people their friendly sentiments together with their enthusiastic and valuable assistance, such as their development aid, their help in personnel training, and their sharing of experience in management."

On the afternoon of 27 May, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet visited the Vietnamese Embassy in Canberra.

"Ambassador Nguyen Thanh Chau and the embassy staff gave the prime minister a warm welcome and briefed the prime minister, Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong, and other leading comrades of various ministries and sectors accompanying the prime minister on the results obtained in various areas of work aimed at increasing the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Australia.

"Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet expressed the hope that the embassy would constantly change for the better and improve its working qualities in order to meet the ever-greater demands for the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Australia in the new stage.

"The prime minister also received and had talks with Mr. (John Gott), the president of the ANZ Bank, who came to pay a courtesy call on him."

Further on Activities

BK3005150793 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 30—Visiting Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his party yesterday evening attended a reception given by John Fahey, governor of the Australian state of New South Wales.

In his speech at the reception which wrapped up the fourth day of his five-day official visit to Australia, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet [words indistinct] initiative of the Sydney mayor to [words indistinct] sisterhood relation between Sydney and Ho Chi Minh City to strengthen the two cities' relations in all fields. He said that such a sistership will meet the aspiration of the peoples of the two cities in particiular and the two countries in general.

Earlier in the day, the Vietnamese prime minister visited the Bayswater thermal electric plant.

This morning, on the last day of his schedule Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet visited the Whaleback ore mine in Western Australia. In the evening he attended a reception given by Colin Barnett, governor of Western Australia.

Meets With Businessmen

BK3105093993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 93

[Text] Continuing their program of visiting and studying in different Australian localities, on 29-30 May, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, his wife, and entourage visited some economic establishments in the states of New South Wales and Western Australia.

On the morning of 29 May, the prime minister visited the Bayswater Thermal Electric Plant, which has a productivity of 2,640 megawatts, accounting for 53 percent of the national electricity output. From this plant, the first Australian 500-kilovolt [kv] electricity transmission line was built and expanded all over the state. The prime minister said the plant's experiences are very useful to the Vietnamese electricity sector at the moment as well as in the future.

In the afternoon, the prime minister held friendly talks with Messrs. (Ken Sherlyn), managing director of the (Kenwood) Company, and (Asiro Sabulin), general director of the Pacific Electricity Company. The directors expressed their hope in cooperating with and assisting Vietnam in aviation service and energy development, including personnel training, management of the Vietnamese 500-kv electricity transmission line in the first stage, the restoration and upgrading of existing power stations in Vietnam, and the construction of a new thermal electric plant in Quang Ninh Province.

In the evening, New South Wales Premier John Fahey held a banquet in honor of the prime minister, his wife, and his entourage because of their visit to Sydney, which is a well-known cultural, economic, and trading center of Australia.

Speaking at the banquet, the prime minister specially welcomed the Sydney mayor's initiative about the establishment of sistership between Sydney and Ho Chi Minh City to strengthen the multifaceted relations. He said that such sistership will meet the aspirations of the peoples of the two cities, in particular, and the two countries in general. He sincerely thanked the people of New South Wales and Sydney for the support of their many big economic corporations in the Vietnamese people's national construction.

On the morning of 30 May, he left Sydney for the Whaleback Ore Mine of the Brown Corporation in Western Australia. The mine is about five hours' flying time from Sydney.

He joyfully met the mine workers and officials of the BHP. The BHP is one of the four foreign corporations which has won the bidding for exploration at the Dai Hung oil field on the Vietnamese continental shelf. It is also planning to invest in the field of mineral exploitation in Vietnam. The prime minister hoped that BHP's achievements will be shared and treasured in Vietnam.

In the evening, the prime minister, his wife, and entourage attended a banquet in honor of the delegation held by His Excellency Colin Barnett, acting prime minister of Western Australia.

Vu Khoan Holds News Conference

BK2905031593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 May 93

[Text] According to VNA, Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, a member of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's delegation, held a news conference in Sydney on the afternoon of 28 May to announce the outcome of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's official friendship visit to Australia. Many local and foreign journalists attended.

The deputy foreign minister assessed the many talks and contacts between Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and the Australian leaders as friendly and straightforward.

The prime minister's official talks in Canberra as well as his contacts within Sydney business circles show great prospects for cooperation between the two sides and their desire to further increase cooperation in various domains—economic, scientific and technical, training, and so forth.

Both sides also expressed their mutual concern for peace, stability, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. The two countries regard these matters as priority targets in their foreign relations.

In reply to questions about human rights and democracy, as already mentioned by the Australian side, and about certain demonstrations by a handful of extremists among the local Vietnamese community, the deputy foreign minister reiterated the many very straighforward remarks made by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet at his various meetings with Australian leaders as already reported and, at the same time, further pointed out that relations between countries can only develop on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference or the nonimposition of one's views on other countries. The extremist activities of certain people in the Vietnamese community did not reflect the feelings and aspirations of a broad section of the people but only served the desires of a small group to undermine Vietnam's renovation and international relations and to discredit the host country itself.

The deputy foreign minister expressed his disappointment over the dissemination of one-sided information by a number of local mass news media agencies as this does not suit the spirit of Vietnamese-Australian cooperation.

In reply to a question about a press report that the Vietnamese side has agreed to welcome an Australian delegation coming to investigate the human rights situation in Vietnam, Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan said this report is totally incorrect. He said: Like any other country, Vietnam has its self-respect. Vietnam cannot accept an investigation conducted by anyone. However, it is ready to keep its door wide open to welcome anyone with goodwill coming to seek understanding of the renovation, the country, and the people of Vietnam as well as the specific situation in Vietnam.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan also answered many other questions about the renovation policy of Vietnam and its foreign relations.

Vu Khoan Interviewed

BK3106153193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 May 93

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan by station correspondent Dinh Khai at Noi Bai International Aiport in Hanoi on 31 May concerning the recent visit by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to New Zealand and Australia—recorded]

[Summary] [Dinh Khai] Comrade, you have just returned from accompanying Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on an official visit to New Zealand and Australia. What is your impression of the visit?

[Vu Khoan] "First of all, with this important visit, we have completed a number of very widespread activities in the Asia-Pacific region where we have set priorities. After we normalized relations with the ASEAN member countries and China, broadened relations with Japan, and established diplomatic ties with the Republic of Korea, now we have concluded our visit to New Zealand and Australia. As you comrades may see, we have maintained normal relations with all countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

"Second, we are very pleased to note that through the discussions between our prime minister and leaders of these two countries, the latter have valued very highly our renovation undertaking both on the domestic and international fronts. They live very far away from us but have followed our undertaking with keen interest and have valued our achievements very highly. This is something we can be proud of.

"Third, both countries are very interested in broadening relations with us because they attach importance to the Asia-Pacific region. The two sides discussed numerous measures to strengthen bilateral ties, especially economic, trade, scientific-technological cooperation, and training cooperation. In particular, both countries have a number of areas of very strong potential that we can exploit. For example, Australia has very strong potential in energy, mineral ore exploitation, agricultural product processing, and communications. As for New Zealand, it has very strong potential in agroforestry, agricultural product processing, afforestation aimed at covering wasteland and bare hills with greenery, and so forth. They stand ready to cooperate with us in all of the aforementioned key areas.

"Fourth, we exchanged views and reached consensus on regional issues, including the Cambodian issue. Vietnam and these two countries agreed on the need for the Asia-Pacific region to enjoy peace and stability. It is also our common hope that with the conclusion of the general election in Cambodia, everything will be fine there so that the Cambodian people may engage in peacetime national development.

"Finally, I deem it necessary to point out that while we were in Australia, Australian leaders touched on the issue of human rights. Of course, they were fully aware of our need to have stability in order to guarantee success for national development and renovation. They also admitted that it is not appropriate to impose the patterns of the West on the East. Of course, they did set certain limits, suggesting that we attach importance to this issue. Our prime minister expressed our people's standpoints in a very straightforward and constructive manner, assuring them that we have made very great contributions to human rights protection as reflected by our struggle for independence, freedom, and people's happiness and that it is our policy to preserve the fruit of our struggle. Each country has its own problems, historical background, and legal system. Therefore, it is necessary to show mutual respect and refrain from interfering in each country's internal affairs. Both sides maintained that differences still remain but said that they would use dialogues to iron them out and would try not to impede cooperation for their mutual benefit."

[Dinh Khai] Comrade, could you please tell us some concrete results of this visit?

[Vu Khoan] "Economically, while in New Zealand, we signed an agreement on economic and trade cooperation. We also asked our friends to help us with the formulation of a master plan for covering wasteland and bare hills with greenery, as well as of a comprehensive forestry, animal husbandry, and product processing development plan. We plan to start with small-scale development projects first before we can multiply and expand them. Our friends responded to our request and promised to send specialists to conduct research work. We also asked our friends to help us with training in those areas that I have just mentioned, areas where they have very strong potential like animal husbandry, forestry, and agroforestry product processing, and so forth. Our friends also responded to our request and promised to accelerate training activities in those areas.

"While in Australia, we signed two documents. The first document involves the granting of development aid commonly known as ODA [expansion unknown]. Australia has reserved 100 million Australian dollars—which is equivalent to $70 million-$80 million—as development aid for us for the period from now until 1995. We already signed a document on the implementation of that aid program. In addition, we signed a memorandum of understanding to accelerate the talks on aviation cooperation which will enable the two sides to open a direct air link to meet the growing demands of both sides as many Australian nationals want to visit Vietnam and many Vietnamese residents in Australia wish to make family visits.

"Furthermore, the comrade deputy minister of communications and transportation also met with his Australian counterpart and agreed on a number of measures to promote bilateral cooperation. Meanwhile, our prime minister met with representatives of numerous corporations with very strong potential. It must be said that these are giant corporations. As examples, we can cite the BHP, which has won our bidding for oil exploration. This corporation also has very strong potential in steel ore and bauxite exploitation. The management of the corporation attaches due importance to cooperation with our country in steel and bauxite exploitation. I can also mention the Pacific Power Corporation, which has very strong potential in energy. This corporation is currently participating in the technical evaluation of our country's high-voltage powerline building project. At the same time, it stands ready to help us with management over operation and with personnel training. Better still, it also stands ready to help us with power plant construction.

"Many Vietnamese residents in Australia met with their colleagues and exchanged views on a number of concrete projects."

[Dinh Khai] Thank you, comrade.

Visit Concludes

BK3105114093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet has returned to Hanoi after a nine-day visit to Australia and New Zealand. In Sydney on Saturday [29 May], Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet hailed the initiative of the Sydney mayor to set up a sisterhood relationship between Sydney and Ho Chi Minh City to strengthen the two cities' relations in all fields. He said that such a sistership will meet the aspirations of the peoples of the two cities in particular and the two countries in general.

Earlier in the day, the Vietnamese prime minister visited the Bayswater thermal electric plant in the Australian state of New South Wales. On Sunday morning the prime minister visited the Whaleback ore mine in western Australia.

Further on Visit

BK0106005093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 May 93

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his wife and entourage satisfactorily concluded their official friendship visit to New Zealand and Australia and arrived back in Hanoi on the afternoon of 31 May 1993.

While in New Zealand, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet held talks with Prime Minister Jim Bolger; Donald McKinnon, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Commerce Minister Philip Burdon. The prime minister also paid a courtesy call on Governor (Katherin Kija), received opposition party leader Michael Moore, met with over 100 representatives of business circles, and toured a number of economic and cultural establishments in the capital and in various localities.

While in Australia, the prime minister had talks with Prime Minister Keating and met and exchanged views with Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans. The prime minister also held talks with Simon Crean, minister of primary industries and energy; Alan Griffiths, minister of industry, technologies, and regional development; and Michael Lee, minister of tourism and resources. Vo Van Kiet paid a courtesy call on federal Governor Bill Hayden, met with representatives of business circles, and visited various economic establishments in New South Wales and in the Western Australian state.

At these talks, the leaders of New Zealand and Australia highly valued the achievements in the renovation undertaking of Vietnam and its open-door foreign policy, asserted the important position and the great role of Vietnam toward the region, and expressed their desire to broaden their cooperative relations with Vietnam for the sake of each country's prosperity and for peace, stability, development of the Asia-Pacific region.

The Australian side highly valued our prime minister's visit, regarding it as an event of historic significance, ushering in a new stage in the relations between the two countries. The Australian side also expressed its satisfaction over the bilateral relations in the past, especially in those areas where Australia is strong, such as telecommunications, oil, and gas.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, together with Prime Ministers Jim Bolger and Keating, examined and evaluated the results of their bilateral cooperation in the past and agreed to those orientations, measures, and various specific areas of cooperation to be carried out in the period ahead.

The New Zealand side asserted its readiness to achieve cooperation and share its experience with Vietnam in covering wasteland and bare hills with greenery and in developing animal husbandry and forestry trade in conjunction with efforts to develop medium- and small-size processing industries and to train Vietnamese cadres in those areas where New Zealand is strong.

Prime Minister Jim Bolger also expressed his desire to sign an agreement at an early date on investment protection, on the avoidance of double taxation, and on maritime cooperation in order to encourage more and more New Zealand businessmen to come to make investment in Vietnam.

The Australian side asserted that along with promoting satisfactory implementation of the already-signed agreement on development aid for the period 1992-95, it would further broaden its cooperative relations with Vietnam in various domains—telecommunications, oil and gas, mining, infrastructure construction, the processing of farm produce, and knitwear—in which Australia has high potential and technologies; and that it would encourage various corporations and consortiums to develop their cooperation with Vietnam. It also took note and pledged to satisfy those requirements raised by Vietnam for training managerial cadres to maintain and operate the 500-kv [kilovolt] power line, for helping plan the development of the communication and power networks and carry out environmental protection.

With this successful visit to New Zealand and Australia of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, our state has concluded a round of self-motivated and active diplomatic activities, ushering in a new stage in its relations with other countries in the Pacific region. This began with our efforts to normalize our relations with the ASEAN countries and with China, to broaden our relations with Japan, and then to establish ties with the Republic of Korea as these countries share Vietnam's interests for peace, friendship, stability, and development in the Asia-Pacific region. This is to suit a change in our foreign relations policy toward the Asia and the Pacific region.

Both New Zealand and Austrlia expressed their desire to expand their friendly and cooperative relations with Vietnam on an increasingly large scale. They hoped that the Cambodian situation will be stabilized following the general election so that country can contribute to peace and stability in the region.

New Zealand and Australia also expressed their desire to actively help normalize Vietnamese-U.S. relations and to improve the relations between Vietnam and the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Although some differing views still persist, especially those between Vietnam and Australia over the issue of human rights and democracy, both sides unanimously held that this does not affect the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, and they agreed to continue to exchange views on these differences through negotiations.

At the end of various talks, Prime Ministers Vo Van Kiet and Jim Bolger signed many agreements on economic and commercial cooperation between Vietnam and New Zealand. Empowered by the two prime ministers, Minister Do Quoc San, head of the State Planning Commission; and the Australian minister of development cooperation and pacific island affairs signed an agreement on cooperation in development between the two countries. Bui Van Suong, Vietnamese deputy minister of communications and transportation, and the Australian minister of transportation and communications signed a minutes of understanding on various matters related to the civil aviation service between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the wife of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet toured a number of scientific research establishments and some universities in Wellington and Canberra. The governor of New South Wales met and informed the prime minister's wife of his decision to grant five scholarships to Vietnam in metal corrosion, an area in which the prime minister's wife is interested.

Those Vietnamese businessmen accompanying the prime minister had many contacts with their counterparts in New Zealand and Australia in order to probe their cooperative potential. Initial results are encouraging.

Clarification of Hue Unrest 'Falsehoods' Issued

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[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31—The chairman of the People's Committee of Hue city has dissmissed the falsehoods and distortions broadcast by some foreign radios on the so-called 'self-immolation of a Buddhist devout' in Hue and the ensuing disorder.

In an interiew with VIETNAM NEWS AGENCEY, Mr. Le Van Anh gave the following brief account of the incident:

A corpse was found on May 21, 1993 in the backyard of Linh Mu Pagoda in Huong Long village, Hue city (in central Vietnam). An investigation team of the local administraion was immediately sent to the place and found the body of a man of about 40 years clad in civilian clothes. Beside him was an empty bottle with traces of petrol. Thich Tri Tuu, custodian of the pagoda told the team that he [words indistinct] know the man. But later he had an altar erected at the place where the body was founds and posted up a board with the inscription: 'Here a buddhist monk has burnt himself to death'.

The local administration had a notice of the dead man broadcast on the local radio and television in hopes of finding his relatives but since nobody came to claim the body, it ordered the burial of the dead as prescribed by law.

On May 24 while the People's Committee of Hue city was talking with Mr. Thich Tri Tuu in an effort to identify the dead man and the cause of his death, a number of Buddhist monks at Linh Mu Pagoda went to the committee's office and chanted loudly again and again: 'Police has arrested the Venerable Thich Tri Tuu'.

Then they moved to Le Loi Street where they staged a sit-in on the road-bed.

To prevent the situation from growing more tense the People's Committee invited Mr. Thich Tri Tuu to get into a car and drove him back to the pagoda. However, a group of provocateurs barred the way to the car, forced everyone to get out, turned the car over and set fire to it. Those acts caused a traffic jam for more than three hours.

Mr. Le Van Anh said that the [word indistinct] Thich Tri Tuu is now in Linh Mu Pagoda, not detained as alleged by some foreign radios.

He further said that the Hue administration is continuing to investigate the incident in order to clarify the mystery surrounding this death.

He also said that those who masterminded the unrest will be dealt with according to law.